INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

7,619 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1971 Established 1887

'S WEATHER—PARIS: Foggy early, fair mp. 52.39 (11-4). Tomorrow little change. 's temp. 57-39 (14-4). LONDON: Fair. 1-46 (16-8). Tomorrow little change. 's temp. 63-48 (17-8). CHANNEL: ROME: Fair. Temp. 61-36 (16-2). NEW Occasional rain. Temp. 72-52 (22-11). 's temp. 75-55 (24-13).

DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 7 S | Luxembourg 70 L.Fr.
Belgium 10 B.F. | Morocco 1.20 Dh
Denmark 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands 0.85 Fior
France 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany 1.00 D.M. | Norway 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain 7½ P | Portugal 6 Esc.
Greece 8 Drs. | Spain 15 Ptas.
India Rs. 2.00 | Sweden 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran 25 Rials | Switzerland 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy 150 Lire | Turkey T.£4.25
Israel I.£1.10 | U.S. Military $0.20
Lebanon 90 P. | Yugoslavia 3.60 D.



Associated Press.

UARD—British soldiers taking shelter behind low wall in Belfast yesterday.

Cut Down by Submachine Guns

Detectives Are Killed in Belfast

AST, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Two thes detectives died in a f submachine-gun fire to- le investigating a burglary of Belfast's Catholic tin- areas, police said.

tive Constables William and Stanley Corrick were own at noon, only two after a 20-pound bomb hed the ground floor of -story Fanum House, a wn office building.

nen firing from a car outside caught the two es as they walked into y Fair boutique at Avoca ig Center in the Ander- n district.

esses said the first burst through the shop's ass windows, hitting both They dropped to the blue- ite tiled floor, snapping off ith their service pistols.

er burst came from the o or three guns firing at nd still another. A rack it-colored dresses crashed floor, blood staining the and silks that draped the bodies.

last bursts cut them prac- in two," a woman who next door sobbed to

leaths of detectives Cor- d Russell, both married ught to 111 the number le killed in Ulster this

ground-floor office of ish Automobile Associa- anum House, 26-year-old an Shields said he was on a customer at 9:30 n two men walked in. f them had a gun, and to us, 'Neither of you d you won't get hurt,'" ds said. "The other one he bomb, which was in bag, in a corner of the They lit the fuse and 'You've got four min- et out,'" he said.

ields and the others got peding for the exits and a warning as they went. t blew out the entire loor and did extensive n others.

House, on busy Great Street, a shopping thor- also houses the Belfast Radio Telefis Eirann, lo-television network of Republic.

sons were taken to hos- d treated for cuts and ustained in the blast.

ere in Belfast, a sniper oldier in the back as he uty duty at a post in olic Lower Falls area. An army spokesman said the trooper's condition was "not serious." The gunman got away.

Priests Allege Torture

BELFAST, Nov. 1 (AP).—Northern Ireland's Catholic priests today accused police of torturing prisoners interned as suspected Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

Of the six counties' 550 priests, 387 signed a petition asking a judicial inquiry "to expose the full truth of what has been done to people arrested since Aug. 9 under the Special Powers Act."

Last reports put the number of internees at 260.

The petition went to members of Britain's Parliament, Prime Minister Jack Lynch of the Irish Republic, the secretary-general of the United Nations, the International Red Cross and the Northern Ireland Police Authority.

India Fears Storm Toll Of 10,000

Cyclone Strikes East Coast Area

By Craig R. Whitney

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Thousands of people, perhaps as many as 10,000, were killed by hurricane-force winds and a tidal wave when a cyclone hit the eastern coast of India Friday night, according to preliminary reports reaching the capital.

The catastrophe also destroyed or damaged tens of thousands of houses in the Mahanadi River delta of Cuttack district in Orissa state, on the Bay of Bengal about 250 miles southwest of Calcutta.

Initial reports quoted state government officials on the scene as saying today that at least 3,000 people had been killed but that the official toll would go higher when areas cut off by the storm were reached.

Winds of more than 90 miles an hour blew down trees and houses and drove a six-foot tidal surge more than 30 miles inland, ruining much of the rice crop, according to the early reports.

Communications Disrupted

Rail, road and telephone communications within the affected area, which has a population of more than five million, have been disrupted since the storm. For three days the railroad right of way has been cut by washouts in many places, and today it was still impossible to complete telephone calls to Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa. Electricity was also out in much of the storm area.

Government spokesmen here said that they had not yet received formal requests for relief but the chief minister of Orissa state, Biswanath Das, in a radio broadcast from Cuttack, told local authorities to rush aid where it was needed "without awaiting formalities."

Some estimates were that up to $30 million in relief aid would be required.

On Nov. 12 last year, a powerful cyclone swept up the Bay of Bengal a few hundred miles further northeast and, pushing a 20-foot surge of the sea over the low coastal islands of East Pakistan, killed an estimated 500,000 people and left another 2.5 million homeless.

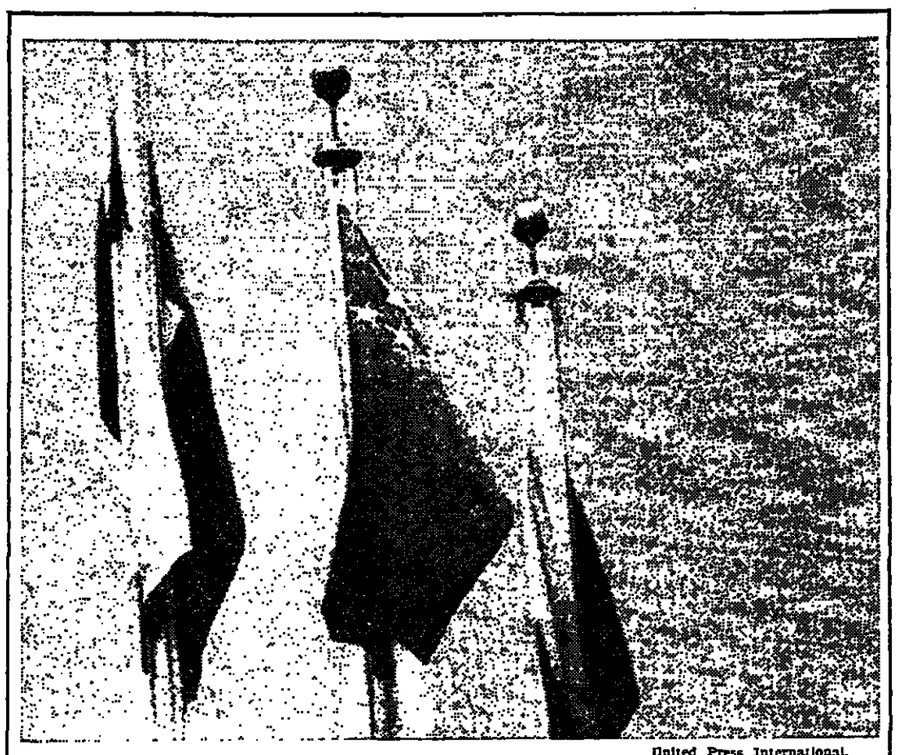
The effects of that disaster, one of the worst natural calamities of the 20th century, are still being felt in East Pakistan, where the government was indifferent to the plight of the victims and where now many of the people are in armed revolt.

The first predictions of the latest cyclone came only a day before it struck. The Bay of Bengal is observed mainly from American weather satellites.

East Pakistan Toll

DACCA, East Pakistan, Nov. 1 (AP).—Recent floods have claimed 120 lives and affected 1,287,225 families, an official source said yesterday.

The floods that engulfed nine East Pakistan districts in August and claimed 2,327 cattle damaged standing crops worth more than $100 million.



United Press International.

NEW MEMBER—Red flag of mainland China, with five gold stars (center), flying for first time in front of the United Nations building yesterday in New York.

Peking's Red Flag Hoisted Outside UN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 1 (UPI).—The red flag of mainland China was hoisted for the first time today outside the United Nations, and diplomatic sources said Peking would move rapidly to assume its position as the fifth world power at the UN.

The red flag, bearing five gold stars, was listed as that of "China, People's Republic of." A number of police cars were dispatched to the area, but no protesters showed up.

Although Peking is expected to move quickly to establish itself in the United Nations, UN sources said it still had not said exactly what day its representatives would arrive, or supplied a name list.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush, who lost his fight to retain Nationalist China's seat in the United Nations, predicted yesterday that admission of Peking would bring about a "triangulation of power" in the UN.

Mr. Bush, speaking on ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers," said the triangulation would involve Peking, Washington and Moscow and predicted that mainland China will champion the Third World (developing nations), or attempt to.

Cable to Thant

In a cable to Secretary-General U Thant Friday, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, who was expected to head the UN delegation, said representatives would come to New York "in the near future."

The sources said the target date for arrival was "on or around Nov. 4," but there was no confirmation of the report.

[Poland assumed presidency of the Security Council today for the month of November under the alphabetical rotation of the 15-nation body, the Associated Press reported. If Peking had assumed the name People's Republic of China and sent a delegate in time, it could have held the council presidency this month.]

This plan would facilitate the alphabetical seating of the Peking delegation in the seat formerly held by the Chinese Nationalists.

Laird Ties GI Pullout To Aid Bill

Warns Cut May Hurt Saigon Role

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (IHT).—The Nixon administration today increased pressure on Congress to revive the foreign aid program with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird warning that failure to do so would imperil America's withdrawal from Vietnam.

The White House, moreover, suggested that the Senate vote rejecting the aid program's authorization bill weakened President Nixon's hand for meetings scheduled with the Communist Chinese and Soviet leaders in the coming months.

Mr. Laird, talking with reporters after a White House meeting with President Nixon, said:

"The success of the American withdrawal action in Vietnam and in the whole negotiating field will be affected by such action (stopping aid). This is not the time to end the aid program."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee met to discuss the implications of Senate rejection Friday of an authorization bill for a two-year extension of foreign aid. General agreement to salvage some form of aid program emerged although no immediate consensus on what to do was apparent.

Alterations Seen

House Appropriations Committee Chairman George Mahon, D., Texas, said that his committee would draft quickly a "stopgap" resolution to continue foreign aid for perhaps 30 days, during which a permanent program could be developed. He said that he hopes the House will adopt such a resolution by the middle of next week so that the Senate can act on it before present aid authority expires on Nov. 15.

Even a long-time House critic of the assistance effort, Rep. Otto E. Passman, D., La., floor manager for aid money bills, predicted that Congress would breathe life back into the program in the wake of Friday night's 41-27 Senate vote killing the authorization bill. He predicted, however, that the program would be altered.

Sen. Gale W. McGee, D., Wyo., a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told newsmen outside his unit's closed meeting:

"There's no disposition anywhere to kill the bill."

Secretary Laird, who leaves tomorrow to visit South Vietnam to assess the war's Vietnamization program, told White House reporters late today that military aid for Vietnam is not affected by the Senate's action, but that economic aid is. The bill rejected Friday contained about $500

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

On Eve of Parliament Opening

Queen's Security Is Tightened After 2 Explosions in London

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—An explosion just around the corner from Scotland Yard early today spread fears that bombers might strike at tomorrow's ceremonial opening of Parliament by Queen Elizabeth.

It was the second explosion in the heart of London within 24 hours. Police took seriously a threat by one telephone caller that the Victoria Tower over the Houses of Parliament would be blasted next.

Because the queen is due to conduct the state opening of Parliament tomorrow, security was concentrated on this area.

The labyrinth of corridors beneath Parliament always gets a token search every year when Parliament begins its autumn session.

This year, detectives were especially assigned to mingle with visitors when the Parliament ceremony starts.

Today's blast was at the headquarters of the Royal Tank Regiment, just 200 yards from Scotland Yard and only 400 yards from Parliament. It did little serious damage and caused no casualties.

It followed an explosion early yesterday morning which blew a large hole in the side of London's Post Office Tower, Britain's tallest building.

IRA Denies Role

After the Post Office Tower blast an anonymous telephone caller said that it was the work of an Irish Republican Army branch in north London. The caller suggested that the Victoria Tower might be the next target.

In Dublin, however, IRA spokesmen denied any responsibility. Then today an anonymous caller told the Press Association, a news agency, that both blasts were the work of the Angry Brigade—an anarchist organization which has claimed responsibility for a number of bomb explosions during the past year.

But Scotland Yard has not ruled out the possibility that both blasts might be the work of the IRA—and that London may start to feel some of the disruption now affecting Belfast.



UPI.

Dean ffrench-Beytagh

Not Guilty on 7 Charges

S. African Dean Gets 5 Years For 3 Offenses of Terrorism

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The Anglican dean of Johannesburg was sentenced to five years in prison today after being found guilty of offenses under the South African Terrorism Act.

He was freed on bail pending appeal.

The dean, the Very Rev. Gonville ffrench-Beytagh, had been accused of ten offenses under the act, including plotting the violent overthrow of the South African government. His trial lasted three months.

Judge Petrus Cillie, delivering his verdict after a five-hour reading of his judgment, found the 59-year-old priest guilty of three of the offenses of which he had been accused.

- Inciting members of the anti-apartheid Black Sash Movement to contravene the laws of the country and to support and prepare for violent revolution with the object of bringing about social, political and economic change.
- Inciting Louis Henry Jordaan, a security police agent who had masqueraded as the dean's friend, to acts of violence and to prepare for a violent uprising against the state.
- Channeling money from the Defense and Aid Fund in Britain—which is banned in South Africa—to outlawed persons and organizations in South Africa.

In passing sentence, the judge told the dean: "I do believe you acted out of conviction. In the circumstances, and bearing in mind the particular position you occupy in the country, I think in this case I should impose the minimum sentence."

Several hundred persons crowding the court entrance cheered the dean's lawyers as they left the building. The dean was cheered as he entered the building.

Ukrainian Bishops Defy Pope, Hold Banned Synod in Rome

ROME, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Ukrainian Catholic bishops announced flatly tonight that they are holding a synod in defiance of a Vatican ban on such an assembly.

A brief announcement said that the bishops began synod deliberations last night and asked Pope Paul VI to give his blessing to the meeting.

The message said that 15 bishops are meeting under the presidency of exiled Jozef Cardinal Slipyi.

This indicated that the assembly has not yet accepted two auxiliary bishops of Philadelphia, Msgr. John Stock and Msgr. Basil Losten, whom Pope Paul appointed earlier this year without consulting Cardinal Slipyi.

The Vatican Secretary of State Jean Cardinal Villot, sent each of the bishops a message on Saturday reminding them that they were not empowered to hold a legislative synod.

Ukrainian churchmen stressed that they are not breaking their 375-year-old tie with the Roman Catholic Church. But they are seeking restoration of an ancient right to govern themselves.

At present the church, which has 1.8 million members in the United States, Canada and other countries and an estimated six million in the Ukraine, is ruled by the Vatican's Congregation for the Oriental Churches.

Scores of Ukrainian Catholics, here for the inauguration of a new parish center in Rome, jammed into the tiny Church of Saints Sergius and Bacchus tonight to obtain news of the synod. Confirmation came in an otherwise low-keyed sermon by the Most Rev. Isidore Borecky of Toronto.

"We have come for synodal deliberations," he said. "We are glad that our people feel the necessity of having their own church. They all want a strong leadership and the synodal deliberations will fulfill the wishes of your hearts."

"One Leader"

"We have to be united and have one leader—His Beatitude [Cardinal Slipyi], who is here among us," the bishop said.

The 79-year-old cardinal sat among the Ukrainian bishops, all of whom wore jeweled crowns and richly embroidered vestments.

A handful of Oriental churches are self-governing under their own patriarchs.

The Ukrainians argue that the Vatican Council also gave major archbishops—Cardinal Slipyi is one—the right to call synods. But Pope Paul said that the cardinal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP.

Jozef Cardinal Slipyi

India Reports 24-Hour Battle Along Border

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (AP).—Indian soldiers battled Pakistani forces along the East Pakistani border for 24 hours in retaliation for the shelling of a border town, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

The Indian action, which began late yesterday and ended today, was the most serious reported confrontation to date between the two nations in their current crisis.

The spokesman refused to give any details of the fighting, saying only that India was forced to take steps to stop the shelling. He said Indian forces fired artillery from eastern Tripura state into East Pakistan, but he would not say whether Indian forces crossed the border.

The Pakistanis had shelled the border town of Kamalpur for the last 11 days, the spokesman said. At least 20 civilian casualties were reported in the town, which has a population of about 4,000. A number of houses were destroyed and others damaged, the spokesman said.

He termed the Indian military action successful, and said the result is that there will be no further trouble from the Pakistanis in that area ... "at least, we hope there'll be no further trouble."

The spokesman also declined to give the size of the Indian force or the number of casualties suffered on either side. The Indian Air Force did not participate in the action, the spokesman said.

The spokesman also accused Pakistani saboteurs of setting fire to a refugee camp near Shil long, in Assam, last Friday. Four refugees were burned to death and several others seriously injured, he said.

The camp houses about 12,000 refugees from East Pakistan and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ground Crews Battle Police, Hurl Baggage

trike Strands 12,000 at London Airport

ON, Nov. 1 (AP).—More 00 travelers were strand- idon Airport today when crews staged a sudden and ran riot, battling ice, tossing baggage in nd storming an office.

eds of angry crewmen smash their way through of 200 policemen, some ga, around a Spanish rlines jetliner. Forty were and one man was bitten

rike virtually crippled the which was earlier slowed fog.

European Airlines, one ajor carriers at the air- nceled more than 145 Swissair canceled three, vian Airlines System a half dozen, and other grounded several more. erminal buildings were packed with grumbling travelers. Some of the more fortunate travelers, who could get a flight, had to carry their own luggage to the aircraft. Airline office staff pitched in to take over the ground crewmen's jobs.

Long Delays

U.S. airlines managed to continue most of their scheduled flights, but there were long delays. At one point, Pan American Airways had nine planes, four of them jumbo jets, waiting to take off.

The trouble started when 2,000 ground crewmen held a mass meeting to blacklist Iberia for awarding a ground-handling contract to a Canadian-owned company, Ground Air Services (GAS). The men claimed the contract threatens their jobs.

Some 2,000 men marched to the apron to picket an incoming Iberia DC-9. Several persons were injured in scuffles when police tried to block them.

Word of the clash spread and another 3,000 men stopped work in protest.

When the DC-9 landed, 5,000 strikers were waiting to pounce on it. The 200 policemen quickly cordoned the plane before the banner-waving strikers charged. Twenty strikers got through and were jumped by police and dogs.

Some strikers stormed the GAS office to try to stop the company's loaders from removing baggage from the DC-9. Fighting broke out, suitcases were hurled in the air and the strikers laid siege around the plane chanting, "GAS out, GAS out."

The strike was scheduled to continue until 1000 GMT tomorrow, when the strikers will hold another meeting.

NYSE Prices Drop Sharply

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices today plunged on a broad front, carrying the Dow Jones industrial average to a new low for the year. The Dow fell 13.14 points to close at 825.86. Details, Page 9.

U.S. 3d Quarter Deficit Seen at $11 to $12 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The U. S. balance-of-payments deficit for the third quarter, on an official settlements basis, is expected to be between $11 billion and $12 billion, according to government sources.

The estimated third-quarter deficit figure would compare with a deficit of $5.7 billion in the second quarter and 5.5 billion in the first quarter.

Government economists said a large part of the flow of dollars into overseas central banks occurred before Aug. 15, when President Nixon stopped the convertibility of dollars into gold.

Reds Said to Use Nausea Gas For First Time in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 1 (AP).—Communist forces have used toxic gas for the first time in Cambodia, employing nausea gas to knock out more than 100 Cambodian government soldiers defending a strongpoint on the northeastern front, it was reported here today.

A Cambodian High Command spokesman, Lt. Col. Am Rong, said the gas used in an attack Saturday induced violent spasms of vomiting.

Other details of the gas attack were supplied by a newsman who flew to the northeastern front yesterday.

James Bennett, representing the American Broadcasting Corporation, said he was told by Brigadier Hou Hang Sin, overall commander of the 20,000-man Tchenla-2 operation, that gas shells were fired from mortars at the Cambodian position at Kiri Andeth, 50 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, and that about 100 men were "made useless" by the gas.

The men were not permanently incapacitated, the brigadier reported.

Kiri Andeth was the focal point for several days of fierce fighting after the Communists unleashed a counter-offensive against the Tchenla-2 operation last Wednesday.

The High Command reported that the situation, which had been described as "critical" by one spokesman late last week, had stabilized.

The High Command communiqué said Cambodian government forces have succeeded in reaching the town of Prakham, 45 miles northeast of here, where the Cambodian garrison was cut in two by the enemy onslaught which cut the highway at several points nearby.

In East Germany

'Fastest Possible' Agreement On Berlin Is Brezhnev Aim

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev ended three days of consultations in East Berlin today with a call for the "fastest possible" conclusion of the German-level talks aimed at implementing the four-power accord on Berlin.

Mr. Brezhnev came to East Berlin Saturday on his return from Paris to tell the East Germans not to stand in the way of Russia's policy of détente. At the same time he sought to allay fears among the Communist leaders that their regime in East Germany may be undermined in the wake of general East-West relaxation on the Continent.

He assured German party secretary Erich Honecker, Walter Ulbricht, East Germany's head of state, and other leaders that there was "no way back" for Communist East Germany because the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies would stand by East Germany.

"The positions of socialism in the [East] German Democratic Republic are unshakable," Mr. Brezhnev declared at a luncheon this noon before boarding his plane to return to Moscow, where he was met at Vnukovo Airport by other members of the Politburo.

The Soviet leader had postponed his departure by one day, in an obvious attempt to remove lingering doubts among the East Germans over the implications of détente for their regime.

Mr. Brezhnev, who had been closeted with the entire East German leadership in utmost secrecy at East Berlin's Niederschönhausen Castle, seemed tired and tense during the departure ceremony at the airport. But he relaxed and broke into a smile when a mini-clad Young Pioneer handed him a bunch of flowers.

'Preconditions Exist'

In a joint communiqué, the two sides declared: "All preconditions exist at present to call an all-European conference on questions of security and cooperation."

The West has made it clear that this Russian-sponsored project must await final conclusion of a Berlin settlement, aimed at improving the lives of the two million people in this Western outpost, which is isolated 110 miles inside East Germany.

Mr. Honecker pledged his country's cooperation and said that if all sides showed good will, the German-level talks "could be concluded soon." East and West Germans have been negotiating on technicalities of access to Berlin and on visiting arrangements for West Berliners in the East, with the Communists ostensibly dragging their feet.

International Cooperation

The Russian leader called the four-power agreement on Berlin an "outstanding" example of international cooperation. The agreement, signed here by the Big Four on Sept. 3, cannot go into effect until after the East and the West Germans have settled all details.

Mr. Brezhnev held out to the East Germans the hope of eventual membership in the United Nations, but he did not insist on full diplomatic recognition of the Communist regime by Bonn or any other Western country.

Instead he told them that East Germany's international recognition constituted "a natural process that will inevitably continue."

Brandt Favors Early Meeting With Pompidou

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said tonight that he believed it would be "useful and desirable" if he had a special meeting with French President Georges Pompidou before January.

Mr. Brandt, in a French television interview, was responding to this question: "You are favorable to a European summit conference proposed by Mr. Pompidou. At what date could it take place and in order to prepare for it, do you think it necessary to advance the meeting scheduled with President Pompidou in January?"

Mr. Brandt replied: "I begin with the idea that a European summit could take place in the first half of the coming year. Since we will meet for regular French-German consultations in January or February, it does not seem to me to be necessary for this reason to advance our talks with President Pompidou.

"But for other reasons and for other problems—evident at the present time—it could be useful and desirable to have an additional Franco-German meeting, this time before the month of January."

Mr. Brandt has sent a letter to Mr. Pompidou proposing a meeting before their regular semi-annual encounter. French sources said that Mr. Brandt's letter was being studied "in a favorable spirit."

Seoul Wants North Korea Less Isolated

Move Is Aimed at Liberalizing Reds

SEOUL, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—South Korea is to depart from its policy of containment against North Korea and will instead try to see the North opened up to the outside world, a cabinet minister said today.

Unification Minister Yung-sun Kim told the National Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee that more contacts with the outside world would prompt moves of liberalisation in the North.

His statement, signifying a major policy switch, was a new affirmation of an increasing degree of flexibility South Korea has been displaying in recent months, particularly in initiating a dialogue with the North through the Red Cross on the problem of separated Korean families.

Mr. Kim was answering questions from assemblymen on the effect on Korea of China's admission to the United Nations.

He said there was no change in South Korea's basic position to seek reunification through UN-sponsored general elections —a formula opposed by the North.

The minister said his government was studying what it should do if the North—with China now in the UN—reversed its stand and came out in support of a UN initiative for seeking reunification of Korea, divided since the end of World War II.

Mr. Kim said that the government was also studying the possibility that the idea of reunifying the country as a neutral nation might gain momentum as a result of China's entry to the UN and its rapprochement with the United States.

Sen. Hughes Sees A Red S. Vietnam

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, says South Vietnam eventually will become a Communist country despite American efforts in Southeast Asia.

"The only question now is when," Sen. Hughes said Saturday. Speaking at a Democratic-sponsored voter registration rally for 200 young persons, he said U.S. troops in Vietnam are currently "fighting a political rearguard action."

Sen. Hughes declared that South Vietnam is "already a dictatorship" because of the election of President Nguyen Van Thieu without an opponent.



United Press International

AMNESTY—Two former Viet Cong prisoners, with clothing given to them on release, in Bien Hoa Saturday. The two were amnestied along with nearly 3,000 others, for the occasion of President Thieu's inauguration. Most prisoners, however, will remain in Bien Hoa for three or four months training before release.

Warns Again on Refugees

Mrs. Gandhi Says U.S. Takes Short-Term View on Pakistan

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India said today that the United States was taking a "short-term" view of the crisis with Pakistan and warned that the influx of East Pakistani refugees had strained India beyond the breaking point.

"Every single day brings 30,000 to 40,000 more refugees with new tales of horror," Mrs. Gandhi told a packed luncheon news conference. "We will not tolerate them."

Mrs. Gandhi, on a three-week foreign tour, is spending five days in Britain to discuss the deteriorating situation with Pakistan. In talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath, she has asked for British support to deter Pakistan from sparking open warfare with India.

At her news conference today —and in speeches during the weekend—Mrs. Gandhi has said angrily and emotionally that the 9.5 million East Pakistani refugees in India pose a threat to the country's social, economic and political stability.

"People have been saying how long can you stand it?" she said. "That date has long since passed. I feel I am sitting on the top of a volcano and I honestly don't know when it is going to erupt. I honestly cannot prophesy what will happen or how we are going to deal with it."

Asked about her visit to the United States, starting Wednesday, and talks with President Nixon, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I think the U.S. is taking a rather short-term view of this situation. Perhaps this is because the countries involved are far from the West. But we are living with this horror from day to day, this exodus of millions of helpless people."

Mrs. Gandhi has been critical in the past of the Nixon administration's arms shipments to Pakistan and Washington's refusal to criticize the Pakistani regime publicly. For nearly seven months, the Pakistan Army, composed almost entirely of West Pakistanis, has been seeking to crush the Bengali independence movement in East Pakistan.

Mrs. Gandhi's visit here has so far yielded mixed results. Despite official sympathy in London, British officials have reservations about her contention that there is no need for an Indian political initiative and that the East Bengal problem is one to be solved by Pakistan and the elected officials of East Bengal. The British feel that Mrs. Gandhi will have to speak to Pakistan sooner or later.

Mrs. Gandhi has also met resistance in her efforts to spur Britain and other European countries to put pressure on Pakistan by withholding economic and military aid. The British view is that if this is overdone, President Mohammed Yahya Khan of Pakistan may be driven toward his hardline advisers who urge immediate action against India.

"Everybody is busy telling us that we should show restraint," Mrs. Gandhi said. "I don't see how we could have shown any greater restraint in the face of this tremendous threat to our stability and security. Where has this restraint taken us?"

India Reports Battle Along Pakistan Line

(Continued from Page 1)

the arson seriously affected life in the camp, the spokesman said.

On the western border, near Jammu, the spokesman said Pakistani riflemen fired on an Indian Air Force reconnaissance helicopter Saturday, but caused no damage to the aircraft. The crew was not injured.

Later that same day, also near Jammu, in northwestern India, Pakistani troops fired on Indian border forces, who fired back, the spokesman said. The Indians suffered no casualties, but the Pakistanis were seen dragging away one body, he said.

The Indian spokesman also charged that a Pakistani military plane flew over Srinagar, the capital of northern Kashmir state, today. He said Indian forces fired on the plane but did not bring it down.

In other developments, Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram said yesterday that Pakistan's warlike posture left India with no alternative but to prepare itself for any eventuality.

Ukrainians Defy Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

had no such jurisdiction outside his see of Lvov in the Ukraine.

Cardinal Slipyi, who spent 18 years in Soviet prison camps, is not allowed to return there. The Russians released him in 1963 and allowed him to come to Rome. But he is still accepted by Ukrainian Catholics as their spiritual leader.

The Ukrainian bishops have not announced the agenda for their synod. Church sources said that they probably are drawing up plans to elect their own bishops and deciding on the machinery of electing a successor to Cardinal Slipyi.

The reasons for the bishops' move were twofold, church sources said.

The first was Cardinal Slipyi's accusations at the current Synod of Bishops that the Vatican ignores persecuted Ukrainian Catholics in the Soviet Union for the sake of a diplomatic accord with Moscow.

Second, there is a widespread feeling among the Ukrainians that the Vatican is trying to absorb them in the West to suppress their ancient tradition of ordaining married men and, by directly nominating the two Philadelphia auxiliaries, refusing the Ukrainians the right to nominate their own bishops.

Ukrainian churchmen say that these rights and traditions were guaranteed by the treaty when their church established communion with Rome in 1596.

After Aid Bill Defeat

Connally and Thieu Discu[ss] Future of U.S. Economic H[elp]

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally met today with President Nguyen Van Thieu in talks covering the future of continued American economic aid to South Vietnam and the U.S. Senate vote last week to end the foreign assistance program.

Official spokesmen said that Mr. Connally, who represented President Nixon at Mr. Thieu's second inauguration yesterday, discussed not only the prospects for aid in the 45-minute meeting but also political and military affairs. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker also attended.

South Vietnam's economy is kept afloat by U.S. aid and Saigon officials are clearly apprehensive over the Senate decision on the bill, which included $549 million in economic and technical assistance for this country. Of this amount, $150 million represented a special fund to offset the diminished American spending as a result of the departure of American troops.

'Cloud Over Vietnam'

"The Senate has thrown a cloud over the whole future of Vietnam," said one American official. "The Vietnamese are worried and are in touch with us about the prospects. We tell them that there are efforts under way in Washington to try to revive the bill and to work out something else."

Officials said that Mr. Connally undoubtedly discussed the aid vote in his conversations with Mr. Thieu and assured him that Mr. Nixon was doing all he could to restore the program. The Senate vote does not affect military aid for South Vietnam, which is estimated roughly at about $2 billion a year.

The news from Washington came as South Vietnam was preparing an extensive series of economic reforms, all based on the assumption that American economic aid, now totaling about $700 million a year, would continue at the same rate for at least the next two years. The amount, which includes funds authorized outside the foreign aid bill, is regarded by officials here as vital to South Vietnam, a country with imports totaling $700 million a year as against exports of only $12 million.

'Reducing Dependence'

"The reforms are aimed at reducing our dependence on American aid," said a ranking Vietnamese official. "But the package assumes a declining level of aid, not a sudden cutoff."

The reforms, expected to be announced next week, will involve a change in the exchange rates of the piaster, tariff changes, and other measures viewed as s[teps] steps toward strengthenin[g] nam's economy, long wra[cked] inflation, inefficiency and b[ureau]cratic confusion. The [plan] will also seek to encourag[e] duction and to virtually el[im]inate the black market in curre[ncy].

Connally in Bangkok

BANGKOK, Nov. 1 (U[PI]).—Mr. Connally arrived here [today] to begin talks with Thai [leaders] at a time when the gove[rnment] is taking a hard look at i[ts] close relationship with the [United] States.

Premier Thanom Kittik[achorn], who will meet Mr. Connall[y], said talks would include th[e] ate defeat of the foreign [aid] Officials here were expe[cting] question Mr. Connally [would] about Mr. Nixon's new ec[onomic] policies, particularly the [imposi]tion of the 10 percent [import] surcharge.

7 Guerrillas Die in Clas[h] Near Saigo[n]

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (UP[I]).—A force of local militiamen ar[med] ed by U.S. helicopter gunsh[ips] day killed seven Communist [guer]rillas in a skirmish 18 miles [to the] west of Saigon as the oc[casion] celebrated National Day, th[e] gon military command said.

The command also re[ported] that 19 guerrillas were kille[d] 15 captured yesterday in a [fight] mish 350 miles north of tha[t] tal, near Duc Duc, site of a [1968] rilla massacre of Buddhist [monks] and nuns earlier this year.

South Vietnam observed [Nat]ional Day almost peaceful[ly] day. The holiday marks the [anni]1, 1963, overthrow of Pres[ident] Ngo Dinh Diem.

By dawn only ten guerrill[a] tacks had been reported i[n the] whole country, compared t[o] such attacks at the same election day, Oct. 3.

Meanwhile, the U.S. force[s in] Vietnam cut back manpowe[r by] 6,300 men last week, the bi[g] weekly drop in six months, U.S. command said today.

The first 900 Viet Cong [pris]oners of nearly 3,000 to be [re]leased were freed Sunday.

Military spokesmen said it [will] it would take all week to re[lease] the 2,938 prisoners this gov[ern]ment said last week would [be] granted amnesty. The spokes[man] said the remaining [names] would be released by the e[nd] of the week.

Aid Ban Seen Peril to U.S. War Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

million in economic aid for Vietnam, Mr. Laird said, adding:

"As we withdraw personnel, the economic program takes on considerable significance."

The whole American effort, Mr. Laird explained, is designed to prepare the South Vietnamese to take on a larger role and this involves both economic and military strength.

The defense secretary said under questioning that he did not believe the Senate's negative vote was "final." He said he would "assure the Vietnamese that corrective action is going to be taken."

'No Worse Time'

Mr. Laird, who returned last week from a NATO meeting in Brussels, said, however, that the Senate action "could have come at no worse time." It could affect the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union as well as other negotiations, he said.

"It is most important to assure our allies we are not backing away from our commitments," the secretary said, calling the military assistance and sales programs in the aid bill "vital to the success of future negotiations, to the success of the whole planning program."

Earlier today, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the Senate rejection of the aid bill weakens Mr. Nixon's bargaining position vis-à-vis the Chinese and the Russians.

He said that congressional approval of a continuing resolution to maintain the assistance program was imperative.

The State Department said that an abrupt end to foreign aid would undermine one of the "basic assumptions" of the Nixon Doctrine, which it said seeks "orderly" transition to a new pattern of international relations.

'No Impairment'

But a spokesman said that an end to military-aid authority would not impair American ability to keep the balance in the Middle East for "a couple of months." Enough equipment is in the pipeline under supplementary funds appropriated last December, he explained.

At the Pentagon, however, spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim told newsmen that military aid was a central part of American strategic planning. "It is absolutely essential," he said, "we be able to provide that assistance."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has jurisdiction over aid, is the immediate key to revival of the program although continuing resolutions originate in the appropriations committees.

It was the addition, by anti-war senators, of amendments to cut or end U.S. participation in the Indochinese war that brought strong administration pressure to peel off those amendments to the bill. Some senators said privately that the pressure grew so great that some votes against the bill came in reaction to the arm-twisting. (Other causes were said to be disillusion with the program's piecemeal, bilateral approach.)

After the committee's first meeting today, Chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said that the members did not produce any immediate solution.

But Sen. McGee, who had talked with reporters earlier, said there probably would be a committee effort to draft an interim aid bill replacing the one killed Friday night.

He would not predict what specific items it would contain. But he said that it would probably concentrate on social assistance and economic aid programs.

Sen. McGee said he expected that a resolution would be passed by Congress to carry on the spending power of the Agency for International Development until a new bill could be drawn up. There was disagreement, the Wyoming Democrat said, on how long a new continuing resolution should run. His own view, he added, was that it should be effective until Jan. 1.

The administration reportedly wants a 90-day extension of the economic and military assistance programs at the same level as last year—$2.64 billion a year.

Supplemental Funds

Moreover, the administration will seek a supplemental $400 million appropriation, $250 million of which is for Pakistani refugee relief and the remainder for South Vietnamese economic programs.

Congressional approval of a three-month continuation would give the administration time to develop a new coordinated aid program that probably would gain more favor in Congress than the rejected one.

Calls for thorough restructuring of the aid program have come from Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and many others in Congress. Today, another Foreign Relations Committee member Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said that the committee should not rush into remedial action, but rather "should discuss all the alternatives carefully in the light of what's happened."

At the White House, Press Secretary Ziegler said: "There is a need for a balanced, integrated, coordinated foreign assistance program." He added that while continuing resolution will be that need for the moment, Nixon administration opposes "piecemeal of patchwork" program.

'Particularly Important'

President Nixon's spokesman said: "It is particularly important at this time in history, when we are moving toward an era of negotiation, that we cannot and should not dilute the incentive for those negotiating."

When a reporter specifically asked whether killing foreign aid would make it harder for Mr. Nixon to negotiate with Moscow or Peking, Mr. Ziegler said: "If we move to a period of negotiations with countries you refer to, we should move into these negotiations in a period of stability and strength for the free world. [A sudden demise of the aid program would] no doubt take away some of the incentive to negotiate."

The President, who met today with national security adviser Henry Kissinger and other officials in touch with Congress, is emphasizing that "a continuing resolution is a must," Mr. Ziegler said. The administration, he said, was "coordinated [bill] similar to the one that came out of the House and was voted down by the Senate.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Very dry
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Foggy
ANKARA	11	52	Partly c
ATHENS	17	63	Very dry
BEIRUT	25	77	Partly c
BELGRADE	3	37	Overcast
BERLIN	6	43	Overcast
BRUSSELS	10	50	Overcast
BUDAPEST	7	45	Very dry
CAIRO	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27	81	Very dry
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Very dry
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	59	Very dry
EDINBURGH	14	57	Showery
FLORENCE	12	54	Very dry
FRANKFUET	10	50	Very dry
GENEVA	9	48	Partly cl
HELSINKI	12	54	Overcast
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Very dry
LISBON	21	70	Very dry
LONDON	11	52	Foggy
MADRID	17	63	Very dry
MILAN	13	55	Sunny
MONTREAL	11	52	Sunny
MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
NEW YORK	19	66	Rain
NICE	17	63	Sunny
OSLO	6	43	Very dry
PARIS	13	55	Sunny
PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Partly cl
SOFIA	3	37	Showery
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Sunny
TEL AVIV	25	77	Partly c
TUNIS	19	66	Cloudy
VENICE	15	59	Very dry
VIENNA	9	48	Very dry
WARSAW	7	45	Overcast
WASHINGTON	22	72	Cloudy
ZURICH	9	48	Partly cl

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

run to fun and sun

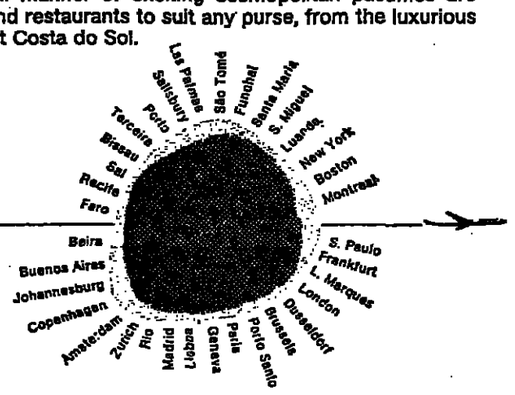
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A-Blast Possible Today

Cannikin Opponents Lose New Court Plea

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—U.S. District Court Judge George Hart jr. ruled today that the federal government must release some of its secret documents about the environmental effects of the five megaton atomic explosion set for later this week beneath the Alaskan island of Amchitka.

At the same time, Judge Hart said the government did not have to release all its documents and denied for a second time a request by the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility for an injunction to halt the test while court proceedings are going on.

"It shall be denied because you still have not shown why this test should be stopped," Judge Hart told David Sive, attorney for the plaintiff, "and it shall be denied because the President has said that the executive branch has considered the problems of the environment and has given precedence to the national security."

Mr. Sive said he will appeal both of Judge Hart's rulings, the ruling against the injunction and the ruling against the public disclosure of some documents.

Meanwhile, it was evident that the committee for nuclear responsibility was running out of time to stop the test.

[The State Department said today that the test, code-named Cannikin, will take place some time between tomorrow and Thursday, Reuters reported.

[The department said foreign governments were being informed and ships were warned to keep away from Amchitka Island for the next three days.]

"We still have no injuction, no stop or stay ruling against the test," one member of the committee said. "We may still be in court arguing for one when the test goes off."

Judge Hart ruled that more than half the 203 pages of documents the government held were secret and must not be released to the public.

"What I order you to produce is anything that had anything to do with the environmental statement submitted by the AEC to the White House on the Cannikin test," Judge Hart said, "whether these documents are favorable or not."

Judge Hart ruled that the government could keep secret internal memoranda about Cannikin's environmental effect in which the government claimed executive privilege.

"These are the documents which reflect intra-executive advisory opinion and recommendations," Judge Hart said, "whose confidentiality contributes substantially to the effectiveness of the government's decision-making process."

Muskie Urges Nixon to Ease A-Ban Stand

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP).—A Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie called on the Nixon administration yesterday to give up its demand for on-site inspections in the Soviet Union as a condition for a ban on the underground testing of atomic weapons.

"The time has come for the administration to take positive action toward negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty," declared Sen. Muskie, chairman of the subcommittee on arms control.

"The President should personally review the U.S. position and take the necessary initiatives to move us toward the goal he has endorsed—a complete nuclear test ban," said the Maine Democrat, a leading candidate for his party's 1972 presidential nomination.

In a nine-page report by the eight-man subcommittee, on-site inspection was called the most lingering obstacle to a complete halt to nuclear testing. The Soviet Union has steadfastly barred on-site inspection of nuclear-test sites.

"The possibilities of movement toward a comprehensive test ban," the subcommittee report said, "have always foundered on the question of on-site inspection."

Importance Questioned

Conceding that inspection of test sites would create an inhibition against treaty violations, the subcommittee questioned the importance or necessity of on-site inspections.

"On-site inspection is of no help in explaining events that cannot be detected or located," the subcommittee said, "and it is not necessary for events at the higher end of the range because seismic means should be adequate."

Possibly the strongest reason for dropping on-site inspection demands, the subcommittee went on, are the "enormous advances" made in seismic detection of underground tests anywhere in the world.

In the eight years since the signing of the treaty banning tests in the atmosphere, the Senate group said, seismic technology has grown to the point where tests down to 6 kilotons (the equivalent of 6,000 tons of TNT) can be detected in hard rock.

The subcommittee added that it is now possible to deploy a new seismic network which could detect tests down to 1.5 kilotons in hard rock. The main drawback to deployment of this network, the subcommittee said, is that it would cost about $200 million.

"This cost seems insignificant," the subcommittee concluded, when compared to the amounts spent on arms and on the value derived from a comprehensive test ban."

While admitting that seismic detection could never discover all attempts to evade an underground-test ban, the subcommittee insisted that it would be enough to disclose evasions of any military significance.

"It would seem that a test ban resting on seismic verification alone," the report said, "would provide a high degree of assurance that high-yield violations were not occurring, a defensible objective in itself."

The Muskie subcommittee said that a major impediment to a complete test ban was the possible continuation of peaceful nuclear explosion programs in the Soviet Union.

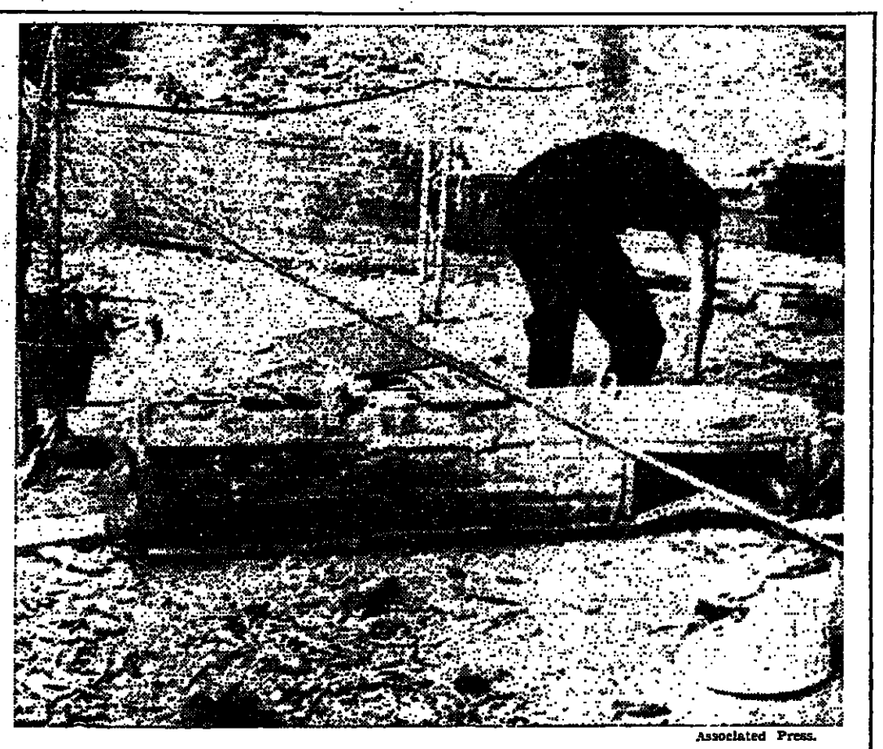
"Since it would be possible to pursue weapons development in conjunction with a peaceful nuclear explosives program," the report said, "it must be recognized that the possibilities of evasion through these means are at least as serious as the problems inherent in seismic verification."

To get around this obstacle, the subcommittee called for supervision of peaceful explosions by the International Atomic Energy Agency as a small price to pay for fulfillment of a complete test ban.

12-Mile Limit for France

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A government bill for extension of French territorial waters has been introduced in parliament, officials said today. It asks a 12-nautical-mile limit (it is now three miles) except where the distance to a foreign coast is less than 24 miles.

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Associated Press.

Walleye missile (center-ground) after it crashed into Tennessee home Sunday.

2 Persons Home When Missile Came Through the Roof

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1 (Reuters).—A dummy missile which crashed through a judge's luxury home in nearby Strawberry Plains yesterday came close to injuring two persons in the house. Judge James Parrott of the Tennessee Court of Appeals was away at church when the 900-pound missile was accidentally dropped by a Navy fighter-bomber. But the judge's son, Al, 16, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. W.K. Calfee, were in another part of the house. Neither was injured, but the roof and several rooms were damaged. The judge said: "I admit I've criticized President Nixon, but I think the Navy went too far in doing this."

Village in Poland Confused: It Wasn't Muskie After All

JASIONOWKA, Poland (NYT).—The official scrapbook of the cultural center in this tiny village 20 miles from the Soviet border begins its most recent entry this way: "Will our Sen. Muskie become President?"

Then, recording what Jasionowka's leaders thought until recently was their biggest event since World War II, it noted:

"On the 20th of May, 1971, the American political leader, the senator from the state of Maine, Edmund S. Muskie, paid an official visit to our village."

The only thing right about the entry is that Sen. Muskie had once been there—an hourlong stopover in 1959 on his way home from a conference in Moscow.

The visitor last May was an American newsman with a similar sounding surname—J. Robert Moskin, foreign editor of Look, which has since gone out of business.

Misled Themselves

Once the mistake was recognized, village officials and the relatives recalled their earlier conversations and realized that they had assumed too much. The director of the cultural center, Hermene Glent Karwowski, said: "No one tried to fool us. We just misled ourselves."

Mr. Karwowski was as certain as Sen. Muskie's first cousin, Mrs. Stanislawa Klimowicz, that they were greeting the senator last May. Other villagers are still reluctant to accept the fact that they were misled.

"His translator called from Warsaw to say a Moskin or Moskie—we thought it was Muskie—was coming to talk about the senator's relatives," Mr. Karwowski related. "He had done it once before, so . . ."

Mrs. Klimowicz said she had not seen the senator in 12 years but assumed it was he. "We spoke about other relatives, some in Bialystok and some in the States," she explained.

Like many Americans of Polish origin, Sen. Muskie has close relatives in this country. Frequently, as in his case, the American cousin no longer shares a common language or the family name, nor is there even any communication by mail.

The ties exist, although the relationship between Sen. Muskie and his cousins is an uneasy one for they are aware of his political fame and of the possibility of his gaining the presidency and of their obscure positions.

Mrs. Klimowicz, who was disappointed and a bit embarrassed but also relieved that Sen. Muskie's "visit" had not taken place —"he never wrote after he left" —lives with her daughter in a situation that in America would be considered extreme poverty.

The roof of their wooden house, formerly occupied by a Jewish family but "nationalized" since the war, sags severely and is full of holes. A wallpaper substitute covers bare beams and the walls feel damp even before the onset of winter.

An official conceded that the house was beyond repair and probably the worst in a village that suffered considerably during the war. Once a thriving community, Jasionowka had a Jewish population of 4,000, all of whom were removed to Treblinka and exterminated by the Nazis; 300 of the remaining 1,600 villagers were slain nearby.

Home's Main Room

The main room of the house contains several religious pictures, a few plants, a daybed, a large chest, a simple table and three chairs. A drawer in the table contains two-decade-old letters from America and color photos of the senator and his family left as mementos during the 1959 visit.

Mrs. Klimowicz is 56 and unemployed except for what she can earn by knitting, working in the fields or doing odd jobs. Her husband died in the war and her daughter, Krystina, suffers from a muscular disease.

Her paternal uncle, Stefan Marciszewski, Sen. Muskie's father, left the village for America at the turn of the century to escape conscription by the Czar. He died in 1953.

"While Uncle Stefan was still alive," Krystina said, "we would hear about the family in America. But not any more."

Mrs. Klimowicz has a cousin, Konstanty Eismund, living in the village. Her sister, Michaline Giedzin, and another cousin, Franciszek Eismund, live in Bialystok.

Mrs. Giedzin, who lives with her teen-age son, Andrzej, near the Bialystok market, works as a city watchman for 1,000 zlotys a month ($40 at the official rate and less than half the national average).

Franciszek Eismund, whose mother was a sister of Sen. Muskie's father, is a garage foreman, has an apartment in a postwar development for his wife and two daughters and is obviously much better off than his cousins.

Hanoi Brands Thieu 'Traitor To Fatherland'

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—North Vietnam's peace delegation today shrugged off South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu's inaugural pledges to his people as one more declaration of "a traitor."

"Nguyen Van Thieu may go on exhausting the arsenal of his beautiful speeches, but the fact remains he is a traitor to his fatherland," the Hanoi delegation said in a statement.

The statement accused the United States of trying, with Mr. Thieu's help, to oppose peace, independence of Vietnam and of seeking to perpetuate its division. The statement made it clear Hanoi will not respond to the call for a cease-fire in South Vietnam Mr. Thieu made yesterday in his inaugural statement in which he also pledged to bring his nation peace, democracy and prosperity.

The Hanoi communiqué called Mr. Thieu's inauguration to a second four-year term "a farce . . . stage managed and paid for by the United States itself."

Susan B. Anthony On $2 Bill Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Asserting his support for Women's Lib, a New York Congressman is introducing legislation today reviving the $2 bill with suffragette Susan B. Anthony's picture on it.

Rep. Seymour Halpern, Republican, said he was dismayed that only one woman, Martha Washington, has ever been portrayed on American money. He said he believed Miss Anthony deserved the honor because "she represented all women who either had contributed to or wanted to contribute to our nation's well-being."

Mrs. Washington's picture was on a dollar bill circulated for about five years in the 1800s.

'War of the Worlds' Does It Again, Radio Drama Panics Buffalo, N.Y.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 1 (AP).—A Buffalo radio station's local adaptation of Orson Welles's classic radio dramatization of the "War of the Worlds" lit up the city police switchboard with more than 100 calls from worried residents last night.

Station WKBW's takeoff on the interplanetary war fantasy by H. G. Wells used a local suburb, Grand Island, as its setting. A similar production by Mr. Welles in 1938 caused a nationwide furor.

An operator at the Buffalo police switchboard reported that calls started coming in at the rate of two a minute when the show began at 11 p.m.

A local state police barracks said that it received 18 calls about the program. "About half the calls were from frightened women and the other half were from people angry at the station," the duty officer said.

In New York City, radio station WINS reported receiving 18 telephone calls from persons wanting to know why the all-news station was carrying no reports of "explosions . . . or major catastrophes in Buffalo."

It was Halloween Eve, 1938, when Mr. Welles, then 23, mounted his "invasion-from-Mars" program on his Mercury Theater of the Air over the CBS network. The dramatization, which reported Martians invading New Jersey and spreading general havoc, deceived listeners across the country with its newslike treatment of the Wells fantasy.

Coal Strike In U.S. in Its Second Month

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—The nationwide coal strike moved into its second month today with mounting economic consequences in the key coal states and no hint of progress in contract talks.

In the month-old East and Gulf Coast dock strike, negotiators have agreed to move their talks outside New York City to escape the pressure of daily obligations and concentrate on bargaining.

No decision on a site for the talks was reported and the first session at the new location was not expected before Wednesday.

As the coal strike passed the one-month mark, thousands of miners became eligible for federal food stamp assistance.

Many Applicants Expected

West Virginia's Welfare Commissioner, Edwin Flowers, said yesterday that the stamps had been stocked at Welfare Department offices throughout the state in anticipation of a flood of applicants.

So far the strike by 80,000 United Mine Workers members has cost an estimated $450 million in lost wages, sales and taxes in the 20 states most affected by the walkout.

It has led to employee cutbacks by railroads which depend heavily on coal hauling and resulted in diminished stockpiles at utility companies and steel plants.

"If the coal strike goes on, we certainly anticipate more furloughs," said a Norfolk & Western Railway spokesman. About 5,500 N & W workers had been laid off as of Friday.

Guaranteed Annual Wage

In the dock strike, the International Longshoremen's Association walked out at most Atlantic and eastern Gulf Coast ports when contract negotiations in New York broke down over the issue of a guaranteed annual wage.

Successful court actions by shipping associations in Philadelphia and New Orleans resulted in those ports being reopened last week. Most western Gulf ports, including Houston and Galveston, have never shut down.

Dock workers in Houston refused yesterday to unload two foreign ships when they found pickets from six other maritime unions at the dock. Lawyers for the owners of the ships sued to enjoin the unions from what they termed "illegal picketing."

Chinese Absent From Albania's Party Congress

VIENNA, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—China was not listed among the delegations present when the sixth Albanian Communist party congress opened this morning in Tirana with a report by party Firs. Secretary Enver Hoxha.

Any suggestion of a major breach between the two allies, China and Albania, appeared to be quashed, however, by Mr. Hoxha when he referred warmly in his report to the great Marxist-Leninist party of Mao Tse-tung.

The absence of the Soviet Union and its close allies in Eastern Europe was not regarded as remarkable.

Western observers were, however, puzzled by the apparent absence of a delegation from Peking, although the Chinese Communist party would presumably be represented by its high-level ambassador in the Albanian capital.

In his opening report this morning Mr. Hoxha said the Soviet Union has become more dangerous even than American imperialism.

Peace Council Plea

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The disarmament committee of the World Peace Council has urged the UN General Assembly to help prepare a world conference on disarmament. The call was issued by participants in a weekend meeting of the disarmament committee, Romesh Chandra, of India, council general secretary, said today.

House Blocks U.S. Help on Busing Costs

Desegregation Bill To Be Offered Again

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The House today rejected an administration-supported bill to authorize $1.5 billion in federal funds to help schools pay the costs of desegregation during the next two years.

The measure, similar to one passed by the Senate, was intended to permit the aid where schools were ordered by a court or by a federal agency to desegregate or in cases where the schools were desegregated voluntarily.

Backers of the bill said that the defeat was only a temporary setback, however. They plan to offer the legislation again later this week as an amendment to another bill.

The emergency school aid bill came to the House floor under a procedure that requires a two-thirds vote of approval but which also bars the offering of any amendments such as anti-busing provisions that pro-administration forces want to include in the measure.

Ready for Defeat

Backers of the measure conceded privately that there was little chance of passage under the procedure but they stood ready, in the likelihood of defeat, to offer the bill as an amendment to a higher education bill later in the week.

Many Northern Democrats who championed busing in the past are now under heavy pressure from constituents faced for the first time with court-ordered busing in many suburban school districts.

Southerners traditionally have backed anti-busing amendments to education bills but would be confronted this time with language that would allow busing in certain cases—those ordered by a court.

"This is an after-the-fact carrot bill," a Southern spokesman said. "Instead of being offered the carrot to integrate our schools, we've already been forced to integrate and now we're getting the carrot."

Most court-ordered busing has been directed at Southern schools and busing is the major cost in desegregation. Southern members are thus forced to make a choice of voting against an anti-busing amendment in order to get financial help to pay the cost of busing already ordered by courts.

Elephants Frostbitten In Rockies Snowstorm

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 1 (AP).—Residents of southern Wyoming and northern Utah were digging out yesterday from a storm that piled up 3-foot snow drifts and was blamed for at least 11 deaths in the Rocky Mountain area.

Among the victims were eight persons who died in the crashes of two light planes. Three persons died in storm-caused accidents. Hundreds of truck drivers and travelers were stranded by snow and a circus on its way to Salt Lake City was stalled. Four elephants suffered frostbite on their ears and feet.

Police in Ohio Claim $10-Million Narcotics Seizure

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Police seized what they said was more than $10 million worth of pure heroin and cocaine and 238 pounds of marijuana in weekend raids at the local airport and railroad station.

Round-the-clock stakeouts since Oct. 21 at the Penn Central's downtown rail terminal led to the arrests of three Detroit men yesterday and the seizure of 12.1 pounds of heroin and 2.2 pounds of cocaine. Police said the drugs had an illegal-market value of more than $10 million.

Police arranged the stakeouts after being told by railroad officials that there was a "suspicious" suitcase at the station.

On Saturday police arrested a California man at the Toledo airport when he attempted to pick up four suitcases containing the marijuana, police said.

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Senate Votes 40 Million Acres, $1 Billion for Alaska Natives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Senate voted today to settle the U.S. debt to native Alaskans with a billion dollars in cash and at least 40 million acres of land.

The natives had asked for 60 million acres.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said the Senate bill provided "legal justice to all of the parties involved—the native people of Alaska, the state of Alaska, the federal government—and opens the door of opportunity to the native people of Alaska."

It took the Senate four hours to approve the 360-page bill, but it took four years to write it.

Sen. Ted Stevens, R., Alaska, said the measure represented the last major claim of native North Americans against the United States for land taken away in the great push westward across the continent.

55,000 Natives

About 55,000 Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts will share in the benefits provided in the bill.

These benefits, however, are still subject to negotiation, along with those in a similar bill passed by the House.

Under the Senate bill, the federal government would give the native Alaskans $500 million over a 12-year period. Another $500 million would come from oil and mineral royalties.

The natives could have outright title to 40 million acres of their choice out of the 375 million acres in the state not already in private hands.

Or, in the alternative, they could have full ownership of 30 million acres and unrestricted use of an additional 20 million acres.

Their choice would be decided by referendum vote.

U.S. Would Help European Nations Loft Satellites

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—The government announced today its readiness to assist European countries in carrying out satellite projects for peaceful purposes.

Launch assistance will be available to the European Space Conference "on a purchase basis," the State Department said. This includes satellites for scientific research, meteorology, navigation, telecommunications and "specialized aeronautical and maritime services."

Herman Pollack, director of the State Department's Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, said "over 12 launches" have been carried out on a cooperative basis.

The United States has not charged its partners in this cooperation since they "resulted in benefits to our program."

He said two launching vehicles have been sold to the European Space Conference and there have been cooperative launchings at Cape Kennedy with six countries: Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Australia.

Mr. Pollack said the price of the Thor-Delta vehicle, used in earlier launchings, is between "$5 million and $7 million."

Channel Collision Sets Ship Afire

EASTBOURNE, England, Nov. 1 (AP).—Crewmen today extinguished a fire on the Liberian-registered ship Efploia in the English Channel.

Flames burst out aboard the 13,460-ton tanker after it collided with the 731-ton British freighter Redthorn in thick fog near Beachy Head. The Redthorn was undamaged. No casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, the coastal radio station at La Coruna, Spain, reported early today that 880-ton Norwegian freighter Ustein was abandoned after it caught fire in the Bay of Biscay last night. The station said that all 10 crew members of the ship were picked up.

New Crater in Canaries

FUENCALIENTE, Canary Islands, Nov. 1 (AP).—A new crater, preceded by a tremendous explosion, opened today on San Evaristo volcano, which has been in eruption for seven days. The explosion, accompanied by a strong earth tremor, damaged houses in the village of Fuencaliente, near the 800-foot-high volcano and also caused landslides.

Court Appointees In NAACP View

HAMPSTON, Va., Nov. 1 (UPI).—President Nixon's Southern nominee for the Supreme Court is more acceptable to the NAACP than the Western nominee, according to Executive Director Roy Wilkins.

Mr. Wilkins called Lewis Powell of Virginia "a philosophical and scholarly gentleman," but he termed Assistant U.S. Attorney General William Rehnquist of Arizona a man whose "philosophy of law and order will kill you."

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Sato Would End Treaty With Taiwan

As Relations With Peking Normalize

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Premier Eisaku Sato said today that the 1952 peace treaty between Japan and Nationalist China would be scrapped in the course of normalizing relations with Peking.

At a parliamentary committee meeting, a committee member asked whether the treaty would be scrapped as relations with China are normalized, and Mr. Sato and Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda replied: "Yes."

Pressed as to whether the government had already decided to abrogate the treaty, Mr. Sato said:

"It is not that simple. The collapse of the basis [of the peace treaty with Taiwan] does not immediately lead to abrogation. We have international rights but we also have international obligations."

Letter to Dulles

The Japanese premier who signed the treaty, Shigeru Yoshida, wrote to the then U.S. secretary of state, John Foster Dulles, in 1951 saying the peace treaty was based on the fact that Taiwan was a member of the United Nations.

A Socialist deputy, Susmu Fujita, asked that this letter be read in the committee today, then suggested that the very basis of the peace treaty had now collapsed with China's admission to the UN in place of Taiwan.

But Mr. Sato reminded the deputy that the peace treaty had been approved by parliament, and added: "We have not reached any conclusion on the handling of the problem. But we would tackle it so as not to contradict the concept of one China."

Restaurant Boat Fire Kills 21 in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The death toll rose to 21 today in a weekend fire that flashed through a new floating restaurant.

Twenty-seven persons still were missing in the blaze that ravaged the 3 000-ton, three-decked restaurant, the Jumbo, while workmen prepared it for a scheduled formal opening this week. Forty-two persons were injured. The vessel had just been towed to the Aberdeen district of Hong Kong Island when a plastics spraying machine apparently exploded.

N.Y. Doctor Praises Chinese Medical Care, Acupuncture

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Samuel Rosen, a 74-year-old New York City ear specialist, has returned from a trip into China and reported that a demonstration of an ear operation he was prepared to give was not needed.

"I found Chinese otologists have been doing the operation for years and very expertly, too," Dr. Rosen said.

Two decades ago, Dr. Rosen devised a way to operate on the stapes of the middle ear and remedy the rigidity that causes deafness from the failure of this tiny bone to transmit sound vibrations to the audio nerve.

The operation has since become commonplace around the world, largely as a result of Dr. Rosen's demonstrations in many countries. He and his wife went into China with equipment and were prepared to teach the operation.

"I was never asked," Dr. Rosen said. "I also had planned to test the effectiveness of Chinese use of acupuncture to cure deafness, but the Chinese did not invite me to do so and so I did not press the matter. However, I did lecture on ear problems and show slides at the hospitals I visited."

Praises Health Care

Dr. Rosen and his wife, who serves as his assistant in operating his ear-testing equipment, left from here to return to New York. They were in China for a month as guests of the Chinese Medical Association.

He had high praise for the system of delivering health care to the people of China at only nominal cost through "barefoot doctors," or personnel trained to treat simpler ailments, and clinics and hospitals with trained doctors for the more serious illnesses.

Calling the system very effective, he said that "it's like 800,000,000 people on Medicare from the cradle to the grave."

Dr. Rosen saw many operations for which doctors used acupuncture for anesthesia, a recently developed technique in China. He reported that the method was always effective.

He described one operation on a middle-aged male doctor during which the upper left lobe of a lung was removed while the man was under acupuncture anesthesia from only one needle stuck into the inside of his lower left arm.

"He was cheerfully conscious throughout the operation," Dr. Rosen said, "and chatted with the surgeon, who was a friend of his."

Chinese Not Sure

"Chinese doctors themselves are not sure how and why acupuncture anesthesia works," Dr. Rosen reported, "but obviously they are onto something. It is a revolutionary advance."

Dr. Rosen also thought acupuncture for the treatment of diseases, including deafness, was "something to which I would not say no."

Dr. Rosen reported that Chinese doctors did not use acupuncture for all kinds of anesthesia. He said, for example, that they performed his ear operation, which he said they probably learned from the Russians, using Novocain.

He said that he believed China's program of birth control was becoming effective, even in rural areas. He reported that daily pills, condoms, vasectomies, sterilizations for women and abortions were all used in the program. More recently, he said, an anti-pregnancy pill effective for a month had been administered, though still experimentally.

Cleaver Denies Algeria Gave Him 3 Months to Leave

ALGIERS, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Self-exiled Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver said here today he planned to return to the United States, but not because he had been told to leave by the Algerian authorities.

He denied that Algeria—his base for the last two years—had ordered him to leave the country within three months, as claimed by rival Black Panther leader Huey Newton on a recent television program in San Francisco.

"There has been nothing suggesting that," Cleaver said.

Cleaver's wife, Kathleen, and their two young children returned to the United States about three weeks ago.

Asked whether he was going back too, he said: "I'm definitely going to leave." But he refused to say when.

He said the international section of the Black Panther party would continue to operate here after he had gone.

Marijuana Flag Flies At Johnson Library

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 1 (AP).—A crowd of about 60 people, carrying a black flag with a marijuana-leaf emblem on it, staged a demonstration at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library here yesterday, saying they wanted to turn the $18.6-million library into a free hotel. Two men were arrested.



Associated Press.

HIGH GEAR—What happened to a Sydney truck going uphill, when the pallet-load of 44-gallon drums of liqueur it was carrying accidentally slipped off. Fortunately, there was no damage whatsoever, either to the driver or to the liqueur.

Ruler's Grip Loosens

Bourguiba's Ill Health Opens Power Struggle in Tunisia

By Henry Giniger

TUNIS, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Tunisia, long one of the most stable of Arab republics, is undergoing a serious political crisis as sickness and age gradually loosen the tight grip of its long-established leader, Habib Bourguiba.

President Bourguiba, who has ruled for 15 years, is 68 and critically ill. The succession is an open question, and a power struggle has begun among his followers.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bourguiba has continued to demonstrate that he is still to be reckoned with.

At a meeting last Tuesday of the newly formed Political Bureau of Tunisia's ruling group, the Neo-Destour socialist party, the president reaffirmed his support of Premier Hedi Nouira by naming him the party's secretary-general. He also had the premier resign as head of government and asked him to form a new cabinet.

The president acted after the unrest that had long been simmering in the country boiled to the surface at the party's eighth congress, held recently at Monastir. It was the first such congress in seven years.

From it, Ahmed Mestiri, a 46-year-old, frail and ascetic-looking lawyer and politician, who has served as a minister in several governments, emerged as the leader of a large group favoring democratizing the party and liberalizing Tunisia's political life.

This brought him into direct conflict with Mr. Bourguiba and those immediately around the president, notably Mr. Nouira. Reacting swiftly, they suspended him from the party.

At the same time, the controlled press launched a campaign against him, accusing him of menacing the unity of the country and of sedition.

The president made it clear that he regretted having yielded to pressure in allowing the congress to take place. He told the newly elected Central Committee that instead of reconciling divergent opinions, the congress "has merely made clear the division of the nation and brought into the open hostile clans."

Against Extremes

He told the Central Committee that he too favors gradual liberalization but warned against going "from one extreme to another."

Mr. Bourguiba is said to be concerned that too much democracy would create the kind of instability and disorder that has afflictrd other Arab countries.

He is said to be particularly concerned about Tunisia's uncomfortable position in North Africa. The country is sandwiched between two military dictatorships, Libya to the east and Algeria to the west, and Mr. Bourguiba is anxious to continue a regime featuring a strong executive so as to be better able to fend off the country's neighbors.

But since Tunisia achieved independence from France in 1956, the intellectual class has grown constantly in numbers and in restiveness, while Mr. Bourguiba, who was the leader of the independence fight, maintained his authoritarian habits as chief of state.

For Collegiate Direction

As the principal spokesman for those favoring reforms, Mr. Mestiri pushed through the congress a strong resolution calling for collegiate direction of political affairs, for elections at all political levels, and "for an end to the practice of designation and choice."

At the opening of the congress, Mr. Bourguiba declined a suggestion that he be made president for life and instead said he will withdraw when his term ends in 1974. He proposed Mr. Nouira as his successor.

In electing the 58 members of the Central Committee, the 1,000 delegates chose first the former premier, Bahi Ladgham, who was dismissed last year by Mr. Bourguiba and has since been in disgrace. Second in the voting was Mr. Mestiri. Mr. Nouira, despite Mr. Bourguiba's backing, came in sixth.

Crisis Over Executive

A crisis developed immediately afterward over the method by which the Central Committee was to name the 14-member Political Bureau, the top executive group. Mr. Bourguiba has been accustomed to naming its members himself.

At the meeting of the Central Committee a week ago Friday, the president made a concession by handing over a list of 20 names acceptable to him for the Political Bureau. He told the committee that it could elect the 14 people from among those on the list.

Neither Mr. Ladgham nor Mr. Mestiri, the two most popular men in the party, judging by the results of the election for the Central Committee, figured on the list.

The 14 men named represent an older generation that fought with Mr. Bourguiba against the French.

Mr. Mestiri's followers denounced the election later as "a masquerade."

Israelis Hold 12 Arabs

TEL AVIV, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Twelve Arabs suspected of being guerrillas were rounded up by Israeli soldiers in the occupied Gaza Strip last night, a military spokesman said today.

Czech to Act For Cubans Held by U.S.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1 (AP).—The State Department said yesterday that Vladimir Cebis, counsel and secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, will represent 22 pro-Castro Cubans the U.S. government says flew into the United States illegally last Tuesday.

The Cubans say they came here to attend an international sugarcane convention and have refused to leave, maintaining they have a right to attend the meeting, although the State Department earlier had turned down their request for visas to attend the convention.

A hearing was scheduled later today before a U.S. Immigration Department officer from Washington, who will decide whether the Cubans can be expelled.

The Cuban government has no diplomatic relations with the United States, and the Cubans being detained here requested that they be represented by someone from the Czech Embassy.

A State Department spokesman, sent here after the Cubans arrived, said yesterday that the Czech Embassy has informed the U.S. government it will make Mr. Cebis available to meet the Cuban request.

The Cubans detained are three airplane crewmen and 19 men who identify themselves as sugar experts and have been so identified by Havana radio. But a source close to the sugar conference said a review of their names showed that none are known technologists.

The State Department has said visas were denied in line with a practice of not issuing visas to Cubans unless they are members of official delegations to the United Nations or other international organizations of which Cuba is a member.

Right to Attend

Havana radio has said they have a right to attend the conference because "Cuba is the world's leading sugarcane producing country and one of the 46 member countries of that international association, the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists," which is holding the meeting.

The ISSCT is a loosely knit organization of all nations that deal with sugarcane. Some 53 nations are represented at this conference, and organizers say that membership is not formal but comes basically from attending the conferences, which are held every three years.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service guarded the Cubans for two days at an airport motel, then moved them to the U.S naval air station at nearby Belle Chasse, La., where they have been since.

Greek, Ill, Gets Prison Respite

ATHENS, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A civil court today interrupted for six months the imprisonment of retired Gen. George Iordanidis, serving an eight-year jail term for participation in a terrorist group.

After brief deliberation, the court accepted the testimony of several doctors that interruption of the sentence and outdoor life was necessary to improve the health of the 69-year-old former soldier.

The doctors of the prison hospital where Iordanidis was being held said the general suffered from high blood pressure, coronary stenosis, arthritis and diabetes. Continued internment could cause coronary thrombosis, said the doctors.

WHO Calls Cholera In Lisbon Not Grave

GENEVA, Nov. 1 (AP).—The UN World Health Organization (WHO) said today the cholera outbreak in Lisbon is "not serious" and is merely a repetition of last summer's outbreak in Spain.

A WHO spokesman explained the number of cases was "comparatively small, restricted to a part of the town and treatment is efficient." Two dead and 64 stricken have been announced publicly by Portuguese authorities.

U.S. Girl, 14, Held 10 Hours By a Killer in the Philippine

MANILA, Nov. 1 (UPI).—A guitar-strumming Filipino killer held a 14-year-old American girl hostage for more than ten hours today but spared her life under a helicopter escape plan engineered by two Philippine newspaper publishers and a Filipino crime reporter.

The desperado, one of a five-man gang of robbers, stabbed a maid to death with an ornamental saber, shot and wounded Mrs. Charles R. Butler with a sawed-off shotgun and then seized Susan Butler as a hostage till the escape plan was worked out.

The gunman, who said he was an escaped convict, was flown by a Manila Times helicopter to a mountainous area 75 miles northwest of Manila. Police said he was thought to have connections with the pro-Peking guerrillas operating in the mountains.

The gunman held Susan hostage for nine hours in a bedroom of the Butler home in Manila and then aboard the helicopter, where he also led two other hostages, her uncle, wealthy businessman Stewart Raab, 53, and a Manila Daily Star crime reporter, Ruther Batuigas, 31.

Gun at Abdomen

During the flight he kept Susan's right arm tied to his right arm while holding the shotgun to her stomach. During the nine hours in the bedroom he had drunk Scotch whisky, eaten pork and beans, whistled and occasionally strummed a guitar.

"It was terrifying," Susan told newsmen later. "I was wondering whether he would kill us or not."

The drama began when the five-man gang tried to rob the butler house in Forbes Park, one of Manila's wealthiest residential areas. A maid, Martina Caldoza, 49, became hysterical and Susan's abductor stabbed her to death and shot Mrs. Butler.

The four other gunmen fled when they heard the firing, which brought guards racing from next door. a house occupied by Manila Mayor Antonio Villegas. The gunman seized Susan as hostage and 200 policemen surrounding the house were helpless.

The gunman asked for food, scotch and crime reporter Batuigas as a negotiator. When Mr. Batuigas arrived he was told to take off his shirt to prove he was not armed.

Over scotch the gunman told Mr. Batuigas he had killed the maid and was prepared to kill again if he could not get out of the house. He was calm at first but later became desperate and even wrote a suicide note, Mr. Batuigas reported.

Joaquin P. Roces, publisher of the Manila Times and Gen. Hans Menzi, the Swiss-Philippine publisher of the Manila Bulletin, were among the newsmen who flocked to Forbes Park.

'Getaway Money'

The publishers devised a plan for the gunman to take the hostages to the nearby Manila polo club and fly in the Manila Times helicopter to freedom. At 0941 GMT the girl emerged from the house with the gunman, a gray jacket pulled up around his face, his hair hidden by a ball cap.

The gunman and the hostage boarded the helicopter and were flown to a place near the mountain town of Botolan in Zambales Province. There the gunman released after collecting $2,500 cash as "getaway money."

Mr. Batuigas said the gunman shook hands with him.

"What do I call you?" the reporter asked.

"Just call me Shotgun," the man said. "I will get in touch with you soon."

Moynihan Says UN Appointment Upset Goldberg

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP).—Daniel P. Moynihan, a former presidential adviser, said in a letter to The New York Times today that Arthur J. Goldberg did not want to leave the Supreme Court to become ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Moynihan wrote that Mr. Goldberg had called him to his home when President Lyndon B. Johnson asked the justice to leave the court for the United Nations post and that Mr. Goldberg appeared to be in "turmoil" and expressed "not the least desire to leave the court."

Mr. Goldberg has already disputed Mr. Johnson's contention that the justice had confirmed accounts that he was bored on the court and had solicited the UN job. The contention, which appeared in the newspaper excerpts of Mr. Johnson's book, "The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency 1963-1968," was termed an "inexplicable disservice" by Mr. Moynihan.

Two Congressmen Seek Lower Limit On Congress Age

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D., Mass., today announced they will introduce a constitutional amendment which would lower the minimum age for members of Congress.

The amendment would reduce the minimum age of senators from 30 to 27 and of members of the House from 25 to 22.

The three-year reduction in minimum age follows the precedent set by the 26th Amendment, which lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

Rippon Off to Bonn

LONDON, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Geoffrey Rippon, Britain's chief Common Market entry negotiator, flew to Bonn today to give a lecture and to talk with West German officials.

China Snubs Israeli Note

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1 (AP).—China has rejected a cable from Foreign Minister Abba Eban congratulating Peking on its admission to the United Nations, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The Peking Post Office returned the cable, written in French, with the notation that the two countries have no postal relations.

Israel voted in favor of seating Peking in the world body and expelling Nationalist China.

Caribbean States Seek to Unite in A Single Nation

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 1 (NYT).—A plan for a new political union of Commonwealth Caribbean countries that envisions an end of Britain's political presence in the region by the end of 1973 was published yesterday.

The plan was agreed on in Grenada last July and is known as the Declaration of Grenada. It was signed by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana, one of the four independent Commonwealth Caribbean territories, and by premiers of five West Indies associated states created by Britain in 1967.

The three other independent territories—Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Antigua, a West Indies associated state, did not sign the declaration.

The declaration states that the participating territories seek the establishment of a Caribbean state that would end all colonialism in the region.

The creation of a West Indies nation, it said, provides the best means for attaining political freedom and social and economic justice.

Cuba and Russia Hail Upsurge of Latin Revolution

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP).—Cuba and the Soviet Union issued a joint communiqué today hailing "an upsurge of the revolutionary movement in the countries of Latin America" and condemning "joint efforts by imperialism and reactionary oligarchies to contain this movement."

The communiqué, carried by Tass, followed a visit by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to Cuba that ended Saturday.

It said Mr. Kosygin had talks with Premier Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders "in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding."

The communiqué was peppered with direct and indirect criticism of the United States. The Russians condemned "the U.S. imperialist blockade against Cuba," violations of Cuban air space and "piratic actions," Tass said, adding that they also spoke against "the unlawful presence of the North American military base of Guantanamo in Cuban territory."

R. L. Evans Dies; Mormon 'Voice'

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Richard L. Evans, 65, the "spoken word" accompaniment for the Mormon Tabernacle Choir national radio broadcast since the 1930s, died today. Mr. Evans, a member of the Council of the Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, died of complications of influenza.

Mr. Evans's voice was familiar in millions of households each Sunday morning. He produced and wrote the program of "music and the spoken word," broadcast from Tabernacle Square.

6 Storm Bank in Kiel, Flee With 250,000 DM

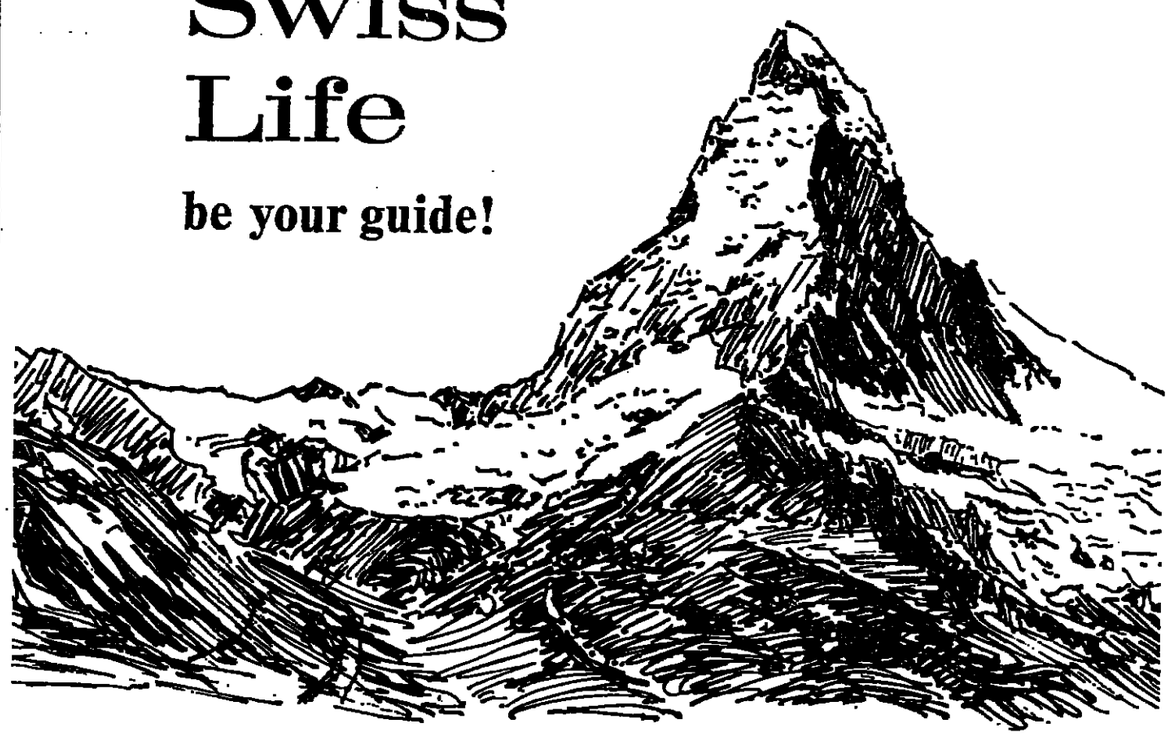
KIEL, Germany, Nov. 1 (AP).—Six heavily armed persons stormed a bank in this Baltic seaport city today, wounded a customer and got away with a quarter of a million marks ($70,000), police reported.

Police, who said at least one of the disguise-wearing bandits might have been a woman, reported that the gang members escaped in a station wagon. The customer hit during a melee inside a branch office of the Kiel Spar and Leihkasse was an old-age pensioner. He was taken to a hospital with a thigh wound.

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Israel Tells U.S. No to Talks Until Phantom Sales Resume

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1 (NYT).—The Israeli government told the United States bluntly today that unless a continuing supply of Phantom planes is resumed, Israel will not accept the American proposal for indirect negotiations with Egypt toward an interim settlement of the Middle East crisis.

In a 90-minute meeting with U.S. Ambassador H. Walworth Barbour, Premier Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban conveyed their government's terms for embarking on a new diplomatic exercise this month aimed at reopening the Suez Canal and separating the Israeli-Egyptian front lines.

Authoritative Israeli sources said that the Phantoms, the F-4 supersonic jets, were the government's first preoccupation. A steady supply of these sophisticated fighter-bombers was ended during the summer, despite Israel's repeated requests to buy more. Without a secure source of modern aircraft, Israeli officials argued, the country would be at a severe psychological and political disadvantage as it went into negotiations with Egypt, which is assured of constant supplies of Soviet war materiel.

U.S. Neutrality

Secondly, the sources said, Mrs. Meir and Mr. Eban tried to establish whether the United States, as middleman in the proposed talks, would remain neutral, or try to present its own position to Israel's disadvantage.

Mr. Barbour has just returned from a two-month leave in the United States. Today's meeting was regarded as the first in a series of negotiations between the United States and Israel—before any negotiations with Egypt can begin.

Emerging from Mrs. Meir's Jerusalem office, Mr. Barbour said only that the meeting was held "in a friendly atmosphere."

The supply of Phantoms has assumed a symbolic importance across the Middle East. Although the United States is able to keep up a steady flow of other sophisticated weapons to Israel without creating a controversy, the supply of these aircraft arouses Arab fears and suspicions about American policy.

"Under Review"

For months, American policymakers have told Israeli representatives that the question of supplying new Phantoms is "under review." Mr. Eban and other Israeli leaders regard the delay as a pressure tactic to seek political concessions from Israel. They say that once a delicate negotiating process is joined, the United States would be more reluctant than ever to take a controversial step which might upset the talks.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers reportedly proposed last month that representatives of Egypt and Israel convene in New York for separate meetings with an American mediator, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco, for an intensive effort to get an interim Suez Canal settlement before the end of this year.

The Israeli side rejected the target date of Oct. 29, proposed by Mr. Rogers, if for no other reason than that a delegation of four presidents of African states is scheduled to arrive in Israel tomorrow on their own fact-finding and peace-making mission.

Cairo Resumes Treason Trial Of Gen. Fawzi

CAIRO, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The trial of former War Minister Mohammed Fawzi was resumed today behind closed doors, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Gen. Fawzi is accused of high treason for his alleged role in a conspiracy against President Anwar Sadat. The charge carries a sentence of death or life imprisonment.

In the special military trial's opening session last week, Gen. Fawzi pleaded innocent before more than 100 Arab and foreign newsmen.

A similar trial of 90 former government officials, including ex-Vice-President Aly Sabry, ended last week. The court said it will pronounce its verdicts in a public session Dec. 9.

Although Gen. Fawzi is accused of complicity in the same plot as the other 90 defendants, he is being tried separately by a military court because he is an army officer.

Gen. Fawzi is accused of "attempting to use the armed forces at a time of war to overthrow the government."

Ferry, U.S. Sub Collide

MESSINA, Sicily, Nov. 1 (UPI).—An Italian ferry boat and a U.S. 6th Fleet submarine collided early today in the Straits of Messina. Officials said that damage was slight and no one was hurt.



United Press International.

SOLIDARITY—Fanya Jordan, sister of imprisoned Angela Davis, holding press conference in Moscow yesterday.

Angela Davis's Sister Says Russian Pressure Can Help

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP).—The sister of Angela Davis, on an international tour to seek moral and financial support for her sister, said today the Soviet Union has provided "fantastic solidarity" but not a kopek for the "astronomical costs of having a trial in our country."

Speaking at a press conference in Moscow, Mrs. Fanya Jordan said certain political and international monetary problems prevented the Russians from donating to her sister's defense fund. She did not elaborate.

Mrs. Jordan said Soviet pressure on President Nixon and the courts "can be decisive" in deciding her sister's fate. "Millions of Russians have written to President Nixon and to my sister voicing their support for her," she said.

She said her goals on this trip were firstly "to save my sister's life" and then to inform the world of the "devastating problem" of the political situation in the United States.

Miss Davis is awaiting trial in California on murder, kidnapping and conspiracy charges arising from a shootout at Marin County Civic Center last year that left four dead.

When she last saw her sister, Mrs. Jordan said, she "was obviously physically suffering from the difficult conditions in the Marin County jail."

The Soviet Union was the ninth stop on Mrs. Jordan's mission, which has already taken her to Great Britain, France, Belgium, West and East Germany, Italy, Hungary and Finland.

Many organizations in those countries, she said today, have pledged donations to her sister's legal fund.

Czechoslovakia and Denmark are the next stops on her trip, which is sponsored by the Communist World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Tito Inspects Aircraft Firm In California

Yugoslavia Seeks War, Civil Planes

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 1 (Reuters).—President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived here today to tour the McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Corp. plant which produces planes for two Yugoslav airlines.

Sources in President Tito's party said talks were going on between the two airlines, Jat and Inex-Adria, and McDonnell Douglas to buy another seven or eight DC-9s worth $40 million.

President Tito flew in after a day of relaxation at the mansion of tire magnate Leonard Firestone at Palm Springs, Calif.

Los Angeles Receptions

He is to attend receptions in Los Angeles given by the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, the Hollywood film industry and the Yugoslav community. He leaves tomorrow for Canada with a brief stop at Des Moines, Iowa.

A source with the presidential party said talks were also going on for the possible purchase by the Yugoslav Air Force of A-4 Skyhawk fighter bombers.

A McDonnell Douglas spokesman confirmed that talks were going on with the two Yugoslav airlines about buying an unspecified number of commercial planes, but said he knew nothing about the military aircraft.

Mintoff Starts Tour

ROME, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Premier Dom Mintoff of Malta arrived today for a 24-hour private visit which includes talks with Italian authorities. In Malta, sources said Mr Mintoff would continue on to Britain and West Germany.

Tito Goes West But Can't Find Any Westerns

PALM SPRINGS, Cal., Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Yugoslavia's President Tito, relaxing after lunch about 130 miles from Hollywood, wanted to watch a Western film yesterday—but a State Department posse failed to run one up for him.

Protocol officers even raided President Nixon's private stock of films at the Western White House in San Clemente.

But none of the films there were the right size for the projector at millionaire Leonard Firestone's home, where President Tito was staying. Hurried calls to local theaters and television stations also failed to turn up a Western.

Uganda Chief Warns Tanzania on Fighting

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 1 (AP).—President Idi Amin warned today that he would order the Uganda Air Force to destroy the Tanzanian towns of Mwanzan and Bukoba if shelling broke out again on the Uganda-Tanzania border.

Twenty-five Ugandan civilians died in border fighting last week, according to the Information Ministry here.

Mr. Amin, speaking at a rally in southwest Uganda, was making his first reference to Tanzania since Friday's surprise announcement that the two countries had reached an agreement on their differences.

Women's Vote Changes Little; Swiss Coalition Wins Again

BERN, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Switzerland's ruling four-party coalition has regained an overall majority in the weekend elections, indicating that the granting of women's suffrage made little change in the country's voting pattern.

At least seven women are among the 200 members of the new National Council—the lower house of parliament—but there is little else in the results to show that women, who make up the majority of voters, participated in the election for the first time.

With 118 of the 200 seats declared, the four-party coalition has won 101 seats in the council.

An all-male referendum earlier this year decided to give Swiss women the right to vote in federal elections and to stand for the council.

Results from the three most populous cantons, Bern, Zurich and Vaud, are not all in yet and more women may be elected.

Anti-Foreign Group

On the indications of today's results the four-party coalition, which has ruled the country for the last 12 years, is likely to receive a mandate for another four-year term with about the same strength in parliament as before.

One feature of the new parliament is the emergence of a new anti-foreign group. Two recently founded parties, the National Action and the Republican Movement, which call for a drastic cut in the number of foreign workers in Switzerland, are likely to obtain at least six seats.

The Republican party, with the slogan "Switzerland first" is headed by James Schwarzenbach, who last year narrowly lost a referendum calling for a drastic cut in the number of foreigners in the country, who now total more than 1,000,000 out of a total population of 6,250,000.

Most of the foreigners are Italians and Spaniards who come to fill vacancies in industry, agriculture and the tourist industry because of a labor shortage in Switzerland.

8 Die in Switzerland In 2 Plane Crashes

BERN, Nov. 1 (AP).—Eight persons died in two plane crashes within 20 miles of each other near the Lake of Thun, Swiss authorities reported yesterday.

The planes were conducting private tours of the Swiss Alps when they crashed Saturday.

There were no survivors.

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But we've been around enough to know that a good way to keep on growing is to keep on coming up with better ideas. Which is just what we're doing. And in many areas:

Auto Components: Our Walker Manufacturing Company is working with new car manufacturers on exhaust system hardware to minimize auto pollution. With 15 years of research and 32 patents, we have broad experience and capability in the area.

Shipbuilding: Our Newport News Shipbuilding, the world's largest private shipyard, converts ordinary tankers into giants. That's "Jumboizing"—and we coined the word and pioneered the technique. Case in point: SS Baltimore Trader, an 800-foot jumbo tanker created at a saving of time and money by joining a new 625-foot forebody to an existing stern.

Agriculture/Land Development: Our Heggblade-Margulcas-Tenneco agricultural company has found a way to bring consumers naturally ripened fruits and vegetables. This is made possible through *faster processing and shipping (including jet express).*

Pipelining: Our Tennessee Gas Transmission system keeps constant check on our 15,290 miles of land and undersea pipeline. On land: by helicopter patrols. Undersea: by special submarines that enable divers to exit, check the line, and return.

Chemicals: Our Tenneco Chemicals group is using a cold-mold process to create furniture out of urethane foam. Frames—even a complete chair—can be molded in one piece. Significance: more economy and greater design flexibility for the home furnishings industry.

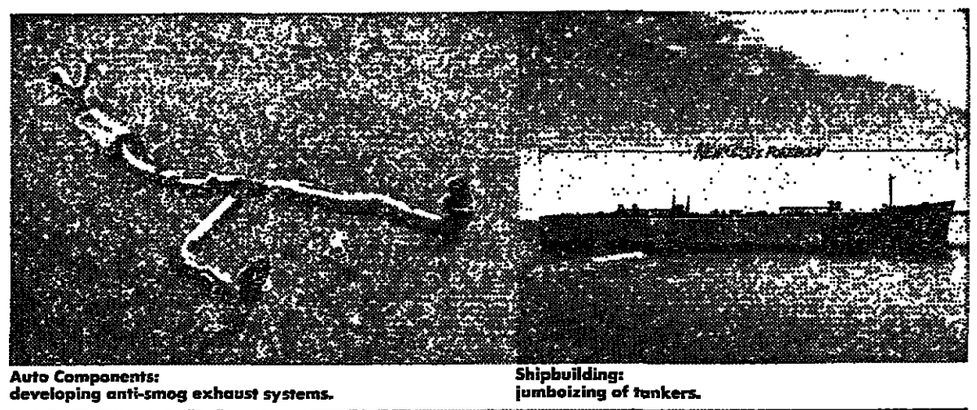
Construction/Farm Equipment: Our J. I. Case Company has developed new machines to handle concrete more efficiently. And at lower cost. Case *Hydra Placer pumping systems deliver concrete to* heights of 20 stories or more.

Packaging: Our Packaging Corporation of America has introduced a unique line of storage units. Although they look like furniture, they're made of corrugated. The idea: to provide attractive functional storage at low cost.

Oil: Our Tenneco Oil Company is injecting super-heated steam to rejuvenate dormant oil wells. Through this thermal recovery process, we have made more than 800 wells productive again. Thereby helping alleviate the energy shortage.

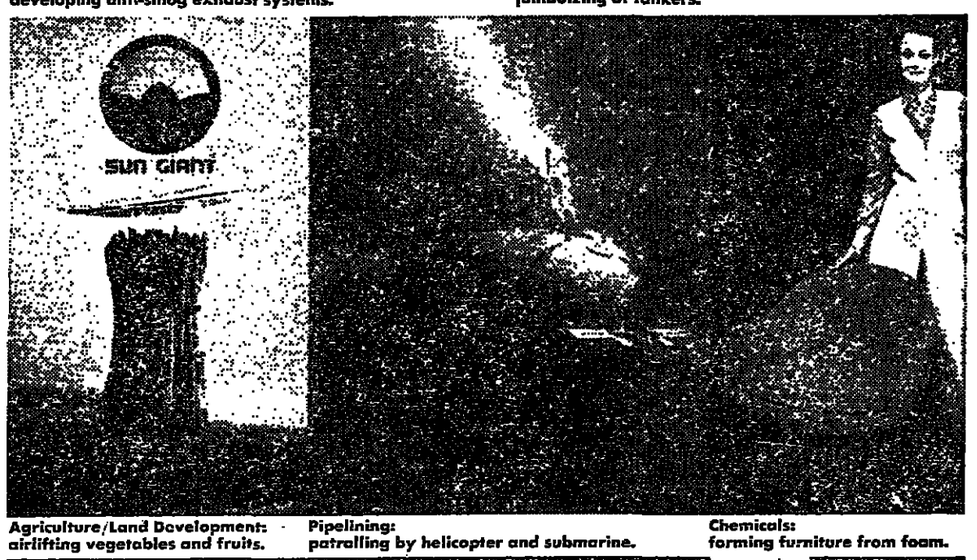
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Auto Components: developing anti-smog exhaust systems.

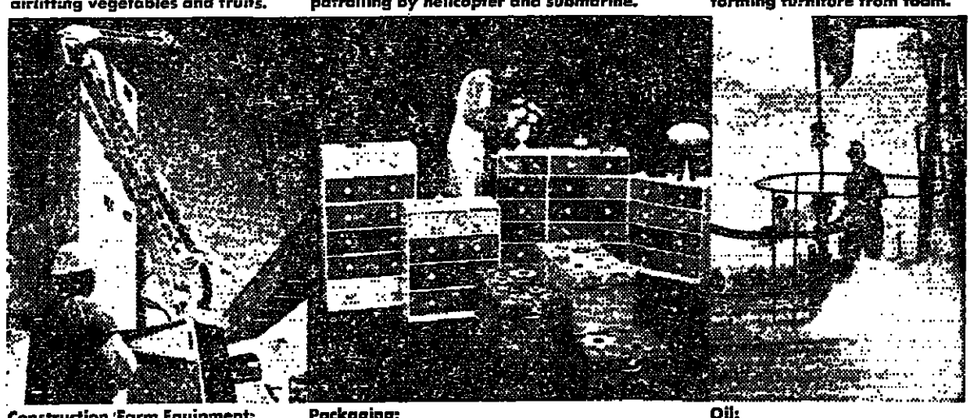
Shipbuilding: jumboizing of tankers.



Agriculture/Land Development: airlifting vegetables and fruits.

Pipelining: patrolling by helicopter and submarine.

Chemicals: forming furniture from foam.



Construction/Farm Equipment: pumping concrete 20 stories.

Packaging: designing storage units for home and office.

Oil: bringing dead wells to life.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, November 2, 1971 * *

The Risks of Economic Failure

As the weeks have passed since the President launched his new economic policy, the initial upsurge of public confidence that the program would stop inflation, boost national output and employment and restore equilibrium to the balance of payments has given way to doubts and uncertainties. These anxieties stem directly from the way the administration has handled both its foreign and domestic economic policies.

The President's decision to yield to the demands of George Meany of the AFL-CIO and other labor leaders for an essentially autonomous tripartite pay board, subject only to the vaguest supervision of the government's Cost of Living Council, has led to the widespread belief that the hold-down of wages will be too weak to stop cost inflation. This would create an impossible dilemma for the public members of the price commission: Either they would have to permit companies to pass through cost increases and thus keep the price inflation rolling or they would have to clamp down on prices and intensify the profit squeeze on industry, with slowing effects on the economy and employment.

In the international area, the administration has gone to the other extreme and has been so aggressive as to raise fears of a long period of monetary instability and deteriorating trade. The administration has insisted that other countries must upvalue their currencies, drop trade barriers against American goods and assume heavier defense burdens in order to bring about a massive swing in the U.S. balance of payments. But foreign resistance to American demands is increasing as unemployment abroad rises and the danger of an international depression grows.

The administration seems to think that it is in a "no lose" position on both the foreign and domestic economic fronts. The administration's economists have always been highly skeptical that an incomes policy would greatly contribute to slowing inflation: it seems unlikely that they suddenly changed their mind on Aug. 15. Administration planners apparently have believed that either inflation would gradually slow down after the freeze—because overall fiscal and monetary policies were at last having their effects on prices—or the inflation would not slow down. In the latter case, the administration would be able to assert that, in adopting an incomes policy, it had done everything its critics wanted but—as it had warned all along—such policies were useless or even harmful to the economy.

In the international area, the administration also has what it seems to regard as a no-lose position: Either foreign governments will yield to U.S. demands, or they will refuse to yield and the administration will be able to use the import surcharge, the "buy American" clause of the investment tax credit and other measures to protect American industry and labor from foreign competition—a policy that would undoubtedly have great short-run popularity.

But the fatal flaw in such reasoning is that in actuality the administration is by no means in a no-lose position, either domestically or internationally. If the administration's Phase Two programs fails, not only will the nation suffer a resumption of inflation but it will fall back into a pattern of slow growth or stagnation.

And the no-lose international economic policy will involve heavy losses for this country and others if monetary instability continues, unemployment spreads, barriers to trade and payments increase and the non-Communist world splits into autarchical blocs.

In Washington and in foreign capitals, a much stronger effort to avoid such a replay of the 1930s has become urgent. Only if nations begin to adjust their policies to the needs of one another and to resist domestic pressures for protection or retaliation will it be possible to avoid a still more serious breakdown of the international monetary system. Here and abroad, this effort must be supported by coordinated fiscal and monetary measures to stimulate economic recovery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Senate's Blind Vote

The Senate's vote to kill foreign aid was capricious and blind. It resulted—or so it seems at first look—not from a deliberate plan, still less from an intelligent one, but from a fluke political mood in the Senate, the absence of one-third of its members and perhaps even the lateness of the week and the hour. That "the world's greatest deliberative body" should in this sudden and shoddy manner decide to end a program of historic dimensions—a program which, in our firm judgment, remains essential to the American interest in a peaceful world—must sadden anyone who respects democratic institutions.

To be sure, the fault is not entirely the Senate's. Fifteen Republicans, including the GOP national chairman, joined 26 Democrats in rejecting the program. In the final showdown, the President confined his own counsel to a message issued *after* the vote. His earlier criticism of the motives and manners of states which voted to expel Taiwan from the United Nations doubtless contributed to the Senate's already strong inclination to punish such states by cutting off aid. Nor did Mr. Nixon help the cause by including in the bill an inflated $341 million item for Cambodia. Inclusion of the item gave the whole bill the character of a referendum on the Indochina war, and Mr. Nixon's hard fight for that item consumed much of the political energy he was willing to expend on the bill.

Still, it was the Senate that voted. Those senators with a record of opposition to effective (and ineffective) aid programs were at least being consistent in rejecting this bill. The same cannot be said for such previous advocates of enlightened internationalism as Sens. Bayh, Church, Cranston, Fulbright, Mansfield, Pell and Symington. Mr. Church delivered himself of a brilliant critique of aid—that is, aid as it existed ten years ago, before the experience of Vietnam and before the influence of Congress began to force important changes—such changes as the declining American share in the developed world's aid load, the quickening trend toward funneling aid through international agencies, and more effective congressional oversight. Mr. Mansfield, equally impervious to these developments, declared airily that a "new foreign aid concept" is required.

What is required, of course, is not a new concept of aid but a willingness to cope with the real world. For the Senate to pass so casually from close debate of particular items in the bill to a sweeping assault on the whole program is unconscionable. The isolationist "signal" to the world is disastrous. Fortunately, there is probably enough previously appropriated aid money in the pipeline to keep actual aid operations going reasonably smoothly until the Senate recovers its balance and, through a continuing resolution or another appropriate legislative device, puts at least a minimal program back on the track.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cutting Off American Aid

American aid on a big-hearted scale has become such an accepted part of the international scene that the Senate vote to cut it off seems like an impious interference with a law of nature. President Nixon will do what he can to reverse it; but sharp cuts there will be. The priority which he will inevitably give to the main military aid programs, although these will also suffer severely, means the main savings will be at the expense of economic and technical assistance. The Senate's vote was like an explosion of resentments that had long been accumulating at the excessive burdens left to America by her often ungrateful friends and allies. The spark was provided by the vote at the United Nations against the American resolution to avoid the expulsion of Formosa, in which even such trusties as Britain and Israel—as most Americans must have seen it—"ratted."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Red Dragon?

The Red Dragon is the largest, most politically zealous and least predictable piece in the game. The plenipotentiaries of Chairman Mao will not scruple to play East against West; to play the "Marxist-Leninist heretics" of Russia against the "decadent capitalists" of America. The world of big-power diplomacy is becoming at once riskier and more realistic.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 2, 1896

NEW YORK—Dispatches from Havana indicate that the late October weather, always to be dreaded in Cuba, has produced its usual results among the Spanish troops. The sick are being brought back in batches. Four hundred more arrived at Havana Friday night, thus making 700 in 24 hours. For the present there seems no immediate hope of any practical result of the military operations now in progress.

Fifty Years Ago

November 2, 1921

NEW YORK—The agitation against the conviction on a charge of murder of the two Italian Communists, Sacco and Vanzetti, continues to be carried on by Communist societies in this country. The Workers Defense Union of Italy, the Committee of the Defense of Political Prisoners, the American Labor Alliance and other Communist organizations decided at a mass meeting to carry on protests throughout the country.



'And Now, to Drown Out Any Complaints—'

Lyndon Johnson's Legacy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On March 30, 1967, President Johnson had all the Democratic state chairmen to the White House for a reception. As each shook the President's hand, a photograph was taken—to be sent to the chairman as a useful political memento.

At a dinner that night in the Washington Hilton, Johnson spoke with great effect of what he had done for the poor and the disadvantaged of America. Suddenly he said he had come to the point in his speech where Mrs. Johnson had told him to stop, but he was going on. He spoke about Vietnam, calling the war a vital defense of freedom and denouncing the critics as traitors.

When he finished, all but two of the people in the room rose and applauded. Those two never received the picture taken of them with the President.

That characteristic vignette makes a useful corrective to the statesmanlike portrait Lyndon Johnson paints of himself in the Vietnam passages of his memoirs. He was not calm and detached on the war; he was fiercely committed to military victory, and he could be petty or vindictive toward anyone who disagreed.

A Sad Exercise

As excerpted in the newspapers, the memoirs are a sad exercise in Johnsonian self-justification, showing no signs of new insight or regret on Vietnam. Among other things, the former President quotes from such men as Robert McNamara and Sen. J. W. Fulbright to show that they once favored his war policy. But of course all that really shows is that they eventually recognized the destructive cost of the war, while it is doubtful that he ever did.

But his principal effort, by way of enlisting retroactive supporters, is to suggest that President Kennedy would have sent American combat forces to Vietnam had he lived. He quotes a second-hand newspaper account of a 1961 Fulbright-Kennedy meeting and says it pointed up what everyone in the administration knew: "That keeping our word might mean spilling our blood."

Then Johnson tries to associate President Kennedy with a 1961 report by Gen. Maxwell Taylor that urged a U.S. ground combat commitment. Kennedy never rejected that proposal, the memoirs say; he just deferred action on it. But when a President does not approve a plan, not even after two years, he has rejected it.

John Kennedy, when he came to consider Vietnam, was profoundly skeptical of military advisers who urged the commitment of American combat forces. As Arthur Schlesinger has persuasively argued in the New York Review of Books, Kennedy had had the same advice in regard to the Bay of Pigs and Laos—and rejected it. And he also knew very well the history of the French war in Indochina.

The Imponderables

No one can prove what President Kennedy would or would not have done in Vietnam. But those who contend that he would have followed the Johnson course of massive American intervention have a good deal of Kennedy history to overcome, and they can hardly make the case with evidence as feeble and self-serving as appears in the newspaper extracts of the Johnson memoirs.

The whole Johnson account of Vietnam can be measured against the mass of historical material already available. For example, Don Oberdorfer's superlative new book on the 1968 Tet offensive, "Tet!" leaves threadbare Johnson's assertion that he knew all about it ahead of time.

But it is in a wider sense that the reality of the Vietnam war—and of its reflection in the Johnson White House—is missing from these memoirs.

Reality was a President who took the United States into a major land war without ever telling his people that he was doing so.

Reality was the decision to drop more bombs on a small peasant country than fell on Europe in World War II—and then to be surprised and regretful when it turned out that there had been fearful civilian casualties.

Reality was the widespread use of deadly herbicides for the first time in any war, despite scientific warnings that there could be lasting damage to the vegetation and the people of Vietnam.

Reality was the arrogance of Washington's assumption of the right to decide the mode of life—and death—in a wholly different society thousands of miles away.

Reality was a President who long resisted arguments for bombing halts and real peace approaches, who abused or humiliated critics, who only when he saw public opinion turning against him changed his line and told Clark Clifford: "I've got to get me a peace proposal."

Self-justification is an inevitable human trait, and a man as big and proud as Lyndon Johnson could hardly be expected to suppress it. But by returning to the defense of his Vietnam policies he only reminds us of the years that so deeply wounded the presidency and the country.

Laughing It Up With Leonid

By Robert G. Kaiser

PARIS.—President Georges Pompidou gave last week's state visitor to France a metallic-green SM Citroën-Maserati, a fast and expensive French sports car. When Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union saw his gift, he was so excited that he played with it for more than 20 minutes, disrupting his official schedule.

During his six days in France Brezhnev did most of the talking. "He told a great many jokes," one French official recalled, "some of them funny." Much of his humor was directed at his own foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko. In Marseilles, visiting a French firm that specializes in undersea exploration, Brezhnev announced that he would not get into one of the capsules which the firm sends to the bottom of the ocean. But Gromyko, Brezhnev said, could live in one of those capsules on the floor of the Mediterranean for three months—he had the boss's permission.

Several times during the week Brezhnev was late for an appointment for no apparent reason. "He seemed to want to be late, to show he was the master of his own time," a French official said.

These glimpses of the 64-year-old Soviet leader, disclosed by French officials over the weekend, are more revealing of the man than his official and public performance here last week, which was restrained and heavily circumscribed by Soviet and French security precautions.

Brezhnev's program in France—chosen by the Soviets from alternatives suggested by the French government—provided few opportunities to see the country or its people, and several of the chances it did offer were canceled during the week by Brezhnev himself.

No Press Conference

There was no press conference to give Western newsmen a session with the Soviet Communist party's general secretary, and only two interviews—one with the French Communist party newspaper, the other with the government-controlled French television. Both were devoted to Brezhnev's private views of life, like his love of cars and hunting, and his time-locked cigarette box, which opens only every 45 minutes. And on French TV Brezhnev acknowledged that on official visits to the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow, "I see 'Swan Lake' a good 10 times every year."

Asked about the lack of a press conference, a Soviet official here said Brezhnev just didn't like to give them. (He never has faced the Western press.) "Some people don't like it, you know," this official said. "You have a multi-millionaire in America; I think his name is Hughes. He doesn't like press conferences, isn't that right? Not that I want to make any comparison . . ."

The French government was delighted that the trip went so smoothly, unmarred by serious incidents or faux-pas. The protests against the Soviet Union which went on here all week did not have much impact, and did not come near Brezhnev himself.

What French officials really thought of their new Russian friend will probably remain a secret. President Pompidou, as one of his aides put it, is a very careful and discreet man. The French government regards the contents of the talks themselves as "top secret."

Regarded as Talkative

But French officials felt able to make a few revealing remarks. "You would not be incorrect to infer that Monsieur Brezhnev did most of the talking in the meetings with President Pompidou," an official at the Elysée Palace said. "I think he talks a little too much," another participant in the talks observed.

During the talks Pompidou sometimes wanted to avoid any comment on a subject raised by Brezhnev, and said nothing, one official reported. In those situations the Soviet leader kept talking "as if to fill the air."

Many of the talks had a pro-forma quality, partly because the substantive results of the meeting were negotiated in Moscow in advance by French Ambassador Roger Seydoux and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

But Brezhnev also spoke with authority and conviction on many subjects, and seemed in command of his material, French officials said. In general, some sources reported, Brezhnev made a better impression on Pompidou this year than he did last October in Moscow, when the French president made a state visit to the U.S.S.R.

The French were especially pleased that Brezhnev seemed to have such a good time in France. On many occasions during the trip he took one or another French official aside to say how well everything was going, and what a beautiful country France was.

One French official complained to a colleague that this simple son of a Russian peasant probably didn't need to be regaled with the brass-helmeted Republican Guard, a relic of the French monarchy still brought out for ceremonial occasions.

"You're quite wrong," another French official replied. "Monsieur Brezhnev complimented the Guard."

Bernard Levin From London:

In the United States, an excess of demand ov supply is met by increasi the supply; in Britain, by reducing the demand

LONDON.—A few weeks ago I discovered, quite by accident, a great truth about the difference between Britain and the United States. Ever since, I have been brooding about my discovery, and I think it is time I made it public.

I stumbled upon the principle while making, of all things, a couple of telephone calls, both of them in London and to other numbers in London. The first call was to "Directory"—what is called "Information" in America—to get a number that was not to be found in the phone book. The reason it was not to be found was that I did not know the name of the subscriber (The party I wanted to speak to had rented an apartment for a short period). I did, however, know the exact address, and I gave it to the directory operator to whom I was speaking. For you must know that London's telephone service is equipped with a listing of numbers not only by subscribers' names but also by addresses—the "street guide," it is called. This special phone book is not published, but is kept by the Department of Directory Enquiries, and very helpful it is, too.

Or was. For great was my surprise, on asking that the telephone number I wanted should be sought in the street guide, to be told that the street guide had been abolished, and if I did not know the name of the subscriber, I could not be helped. As it turned out, and as you shall hear, that information was untrue; but all in good time.

The Busy Signal

My second telephone call that morning was to a number which proved to be busy. I left it awhile and dialed again; still busy. Again, with a like result. At this point, I began to suspect that the number might be out of order (frequently, when this is the case, it gives the busy signal continuously). But, as it happens, the London telephone system has a quick method of coping with this problem. The caller dials his operator and explains; the operator dials the operator at the exchange of the number being called; the second operator tests the line with a simple device, and reports to the caller's operator whether the line is really busy in conversation, or whether it has developed a fault; and the caller's operator reports the answer to the caller.

Or did. For great was my prise, on asking for this fa procedure to be adopted, t told that it, too, had been ab ed, and that the only thing could be done was for me to my number, whereupon would have the line tested b other department altogethe the fullness of time, and wo also in the fullness of time me back and tell me what been discovered. And this i mation, too, turned out to be

It Took Time

I am a persistent man, o nate, even. Cantakerous, might say. So in both case telephone frustration, I perse ed, demanding to speak to su visors. Negotiations took t and my blood pressure soare terrifying heights; but I eli the fact that the street guid London's telephones has not abolished, and the operator is perfectly capable of testing ostensibly busy line without re ence to other departments calling the enquirer back. the staff's instructions are refuse both requests on ground that it is no longer sible to carry them out. callers will accept the refusal as much good grace as they conjure up, and that will be

Nursing my blood pressure to normal, I pondered on philosophical implications of morning on the phone. The son the post office does th things, you see (in Britain post office runs both the m and the phones), is that it can cope with the demand. "T many" people want numbers fr the street guide, and "too mar want busy lines tested. To d with all such enquirers wo need an adequate staff a adequate equipment; these thi cost money, and so they cann be provided. And suddenly, came to me in the form of wh I have ventured to call Levi Law, which says: In the Unit States, an excess of demand o supply is met by increasing t supply; in Britain, by reducing t demand.

Our phone operators and the system are unable to manage th legitimate requests of all the subscribers: the solution, there fore, is to choke of the requi by closing down, or pretendi to close down, the system th used to satisfy them. It has cle ly never occurred to those in wh is laughably known as charge th it might be a better plan to i prove the system for respondi to requests.

That the American principle making money by supplying wh potential customers want has drawbacks I would not deny has produced, to take a couple examples at random, the subur of Tucson, Ariz., and the Ame icana Hotel, Manhattan. But t British principle, which is one losing money by refusing to su ply what potential custome want, has produced similar ho rors and a far lower standard living to go with them. I pre the American; but how are going to effect the change-ov

Letters

Red Consistency

It must be tough being a Communist in the West. After years of attacking and trying to subvert the government of the country in which he lives he constantly finds that his heroes, whether they be in Moscow or Peking, are subverting him.

He attacks fascist Spain, Greece, West Germany, the United States, etc., only to find that at the same time his heroes are establishing ever-stronger economic and political links. What's more, he denounces capitalism with undiminished venom at a time when his models of anti-capitalism are increasingly embracing it.

On the other hand, the Communist has never been troubled by problems of consistency.

LOWELL SNAVELY.
Amsterdam.

India and Pakistan

Your editorial (IHT, Oct. 31) regarding the smell of war on the Indian subcontinent quite rightly asks the Indians to show their real willingness to hold a discussion on the East Pakistan issue. The Indians, after successful partition of India, somehow managed to see that a majority East Pakistanis got elected in Pakistani elections. Later, mystic influences, they attract nine and a half million peo mostly Hindus, to come into Ind

Being unable to control a ma epidemic, and unable to pro sufficient food and shelter spite of plentiful foreign assista tance, the Indians have the b ligerence to look askance at t world. They are arrogant enou to refuse to hold further disc sions about possibly removing t whole Hindu populace from E Pakistan or quietly absorbing t many million refugees into th ample population.

The spirit of accommodation prevalent in the Western world sadly lacking in the Indian mi

C.S. SUDHEENDRANATH.
Giessen, W. Germany.

Snoopy a Pig?

Snoopy in that secretary bi on a pretty nasty wicket comes as a bit of a shock to him revealed as a male chauvi ist pig. It's enough to send an one into Women's Lib—male female.

H. WARREN.
Munich.

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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue du Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-25-90. Telex 28.850 Herald, Paris; Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

...ites, ...round the European ...and ...alleries, Museums

...ncre...

VIENNA

...e Rake's Progress; Hogarth, ...ockney, Hrdlicka, Austrian ...Museum for Applied Arts, 1 ...Stubenring, Vienna 5, to Nov. 14.

...One 18th-century artist and two ...our contemporaries make ...ange bedfellows. The original ...rsion of "The Rake's Progress" ...s done by Hogarth in 1735 and ...despite its pleasing baroque ...amework, of such a pitiless re...sm and sharp humor that it ...uld not be matched. Hrdlicka, ...ewhere one of the few genuine...strong Austrians with his wild, ...omy, unrelenting vision, pales ...ct to Hogarth's naked truth. ...dlicka's etchings, each unwisely ...ng right next to the same stage ...progress" in Hogarth's rake, ...em exercises, little enlivened by ...vices of arbitrary modern com...sition. Hockney takes his rake, ...thin, average Englishman, ...houetted with a Ben Shan-ish ...ne, to mass media America where ...eventually goes under in a ...ndless crowd of people listening ...transistor radios. The new twist ...the old story is original and ...tty but the execution suffers ...om brittle line and decorative ...ape, too close to advertising.

* * *

...ter Pongratz, St. Stefan, 1 ...Grimmangergasse, Vienna 1, to ...Nov. 13.

...Pongratz until recently painted ...ecular cross-sections of earth ...der vast, ordinary landscapes ...here outlandish machine-bugs ...ed in wells or kilns of mysterious ...rpose. Amusing and puzzling, ...ey look like perverted natural ...story scenes illustrating life on ...discovered continents or far ...anets. Crawling, childish draw...gs and prints of insect or hu...an parasites are folksy. But ...is year's oils, blow-ups of the ...ittest of 19th-century oleographs, ...saccharine Christs, angels and ...ags, of Alpine or Hollywood ...ndscapes, are far less entertain...g resuscitations of Victorians, ...llowed an already superseded ...p trend.

* * *

...ter Krawagna, Stubenbastei, 1 ...Stubenbastei, Vienna 1, to Nov. ...5.

...Semi-abstract oils of trucks and ...ses are made of swaths of ...easant color, more easily found ...nature than in industry. Recent ...atercolors from a stay in Dal...atia are fresh and direct, though ...times Krawagna seems to for...t that freedom needs to be ...sed on previous structural dis...pline.

* * *

...oup Show, Junge Generation, 1 ...Stutgasse, Vienna 3.

...In a little alley near the house ...here Mozart wrote "The Mar...age of Figaro," there is a lively ...d unpretentious gallery of ...tholic taste. Very young artists ...aw modern, magic visions; older ...mitives and abstractionists are ...so good and there are the small ...ry cityscapes by Eduard Diem. ...urz-Goldenstein's pen drawings ...on view to Nov. 27) are of a ...pical, local broad humor, their ...cial satire reminiscent of George ...rosz.

EDITH SCHLOSS

PARIS

...Picasso, Galerie Berggruen, 70 ...Rue de l'Université, Paris-7, to ...Nov. 20; Galerie Knoedler, 25 ...bis Faubourg Saint-Honoré, ...Paris-8, to Nov. 30, Musée ...National d'Art Moderne, 13 ...Avenue du Président Wilson, ...Paris-16, to an unspecified ...date.

...Having this month passed into ...his nineties, and having long ...go attained the status of Olym...ian Immortal, Picasso is cur...ently being honored by exhibi...ions all over the world.

...The National Museum of Mod...rn Art has borrowed 25 paint...ngs from the Hermitage and ...from Moscow's Pushkin Museum, works dating from 1901 to 1913. There are works that have never been seen in France since they were purchased and shipped out of the country. And it is worth reminding oneself that the painter was just 20 when he painted the first of them.

Berggruen has a good selection of lithographs (90 of them) done between 1904 and 1968, and that well illustrate the painter's celebrated versatility and virtuosity.

Knoedler is showing a selection of paintings, drawings and engravings (notably from the Vollard series). The 12 paintings, done between 1901 and 1964, are in many cases from private collections.

* * *

Papazoff, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris-6, to Nov. 10.

Bulgarian-born Georges Papazoff is now 77; the present exhibition is devoted to his work between 1925 and 1966. His affinities are manifestly surrealistic but, in the years between the wars, he found Breton too dogmatic and refused to consider himself a surrealist. The 33 paintings to be seen here have real qualities of imagination, luminosity and color, a quiet originality that is worth rediscovering in the perspective of the age in which it appeared.

* * *

Balthus, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris-6, to Nov. 30.

Drawings and watercolors by Balthus, reclining figures of subtle sensuality, still lifes and landscapes. The better works are to the rear of the gallery, those in the front being rather more neutral and feeble. Balthus's preferred subject seems to be girls in their early teens, with immature but nascent sensuality and something discreetly provocative in their attitude.

MICHAEL GIBSON

LONDON

Luis Filcer, Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London S.W.1, to Nov. 5, and The Buckingham Gallery, 9 Old Bond St., London W.1, to Nov. 19.

Internationalism in background and training can result either in gross eclecticism or a sparkling and original style. Happily, in Filcer's case, it results in the latter. Russian by birth, Mexican by nationality and early training, Filcer went on to study with the Spanish master Bardesano and in France, Italy and Holland. He now lives in Amsterdam.

A group of his largest paintings are to be seen at Canning House, where there is room to display them. Another exhibition of smaller paintings, drawings, lithographs and an etching are at Buckingham Gallery.

* * *

Graham Sutherland, William Weston Gallery Ltd., 10 Albemarle St., London W.1, to Nov. 5.

This exhibition of etchings and lithographs (1925-1970) is, in a sense, a miniature graphics retrospective. Today one thinks of Sutherland primarily as a painter, but in earlier times he was more renowned as a printmaker. The show includes a number of works, the earliest dating from the '20s and much influenced by the English pastoral tradition of such artists as Samuel Palmer. The later works are Sutherland's standing forms, creatures from the bestiary, estuary pieces and rock forms—the nearest he ever comes to abstraction.

* * *

Paintings and Sculptures from the Dylan Thomas Country, Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1, to Nov. 6.

"The Dylan Thomas country," writes Mervyn Levy, one of the poet's childhood friends, "remains that of his poetry towards which in the final direction of the elementary town I advance for as long as forever is'." This is, in effect, the first proper London exhibition since the 1940s of Welsh-inspired art. And a most exciting exhibition it is. The 20 artists whose work is displayed represent the two-way influence that prevails in many parts of Britain—the English-born artists being inspired by and working in the Welsh landscape, the Welsh, more often than not having come to England to settle but frequently returning to their roots and their homeland.

Besides portraits of Dylan Thomas by Alfred James, Mervyn Levy and Oloff de Wetand and the lithographs from Ceri Richards's "Dylan Thomas Suite," there are excellent Welsh landscapes by Ray Howard-Jones, John Knapp Fisher, Tom Nash and Mary Fedden, and typically Welsh-inspired work by David Jones, Jack Jones and Elizabeth Cramp.

English Watercolors, Clarges Gallery, 5 Clarges St., London W.1, to Nov. 12.

Collectors become curiously passionate about English watercolors, arguing the finer points of this or that artist with all the fervor of aficionados comparing Dominguin and Ordonez. Among the watercolorists, Cecil Arthur Hunt (1873-1965) is arguably the last of the great ones. A group of 13 of his landscapes form the core of this elegant, small show, which includes examples of the genre from John Varley, David Cox, Francis Dodd, W.E. Cooke, H.B. Brabazon and Edward Lear.

* * *

Rosemary Allan, Upper Grosvenor Galleries, 19 Upper Grosvenor St., London W.1, to Nov. 13.

Rosemary Allan is a master of her craft and is consequently able to work the quiet vein of domestic subjects—her husband and her friends painting, writing, making music; still lifes of favorite corners in favorite rooms; the sea and rocks at Lyme Regis; gardens hither and yon.

Both oils and watercolors have a quiet serenity about them which gently asks and receives one's attention. In the best tradition of English draftsmanship and painting, Rosemary Allan's work has every chance of enduring when more fashionable names and works have long been forgotten.

* * *

Helen Bradley, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W.1 to Nov. 6.

Helen Bradley began to paint scenes of her childhood only a few years ago, to show her small granddaughter how life was when she was a girl. These paintings of Lees, a village outside Oldham, of the people and animals who inhabited the little girl's life in the years 1906 to 1910, have proved so attractive that a book of them ("And Miss Carter Wore Pink—Scenes from an Edwardian Childhood," Jonathan Cape £1.60) has just appeared in London.

To celebrate its publication, she has mounted a show of new paintings of her Lancashire childhood; these are as enchanting as were her two previous London exhibitions, with delightful thronging paintings of Leesfield Mothers' Union on its day out, Tarporley Races, Blackpool Sands and a snowy Christmas Day.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.



From Hogarth's "The Rake's Progress," Scene III: "The Orgy."

Arts Agenda

A series of recitals at the Paris Opéra will be inaugurated Nov. 1 by the soprano Mady Mesplé, followed Nov. 12 by Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Nov. 18 by Boris Christoff, with an orchestra conducted by Carlo Felice Cillario, and Nov. 26 by Christa Ludwig. A second ballet program will enter the Opéra repertory Nov. 20 with "Palais de Cristal," "Symphonie Concertante," "Webern Opus 5," and "Firebird."

Nobels Today

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—The last of the 1971 Nobel prizes will be announced tomorrow—those for physics and chemistry. Each prize is worth a record 450,000 crowns (about $88,400), provided from the fund set up by Alfred Nobel in the last century.

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Publishing in Taiwan

Sueling Li and the Book Pirates

By Naomi Barry

TAIPEI (IHT).—There is not a book on this week's best seller list in the United States that you will not find in Taipei at a fraction of the U.S. price. There is a staggering display of English language reference books, dictionaries, novels, technical manuals, cook books, all hard cover.

The texts are identical to the U.S. editions; the paper is inferior. Taiwan does not belong to the Universal Copyright Convention and the process of photo offset is cheap. Nobody has been spared the sincerest form of flattery from Gray of "Gray's Anatomy" to J of "The Sensuous Woman."

In what seems the ultimate in impudence, there is even a comprehensive study for sale called "Book Pirating in Taiwan," originally published by the University of Pennsylvania Press. However, David Kaser's fascinating examination of the situation that has prickled American publishers for the past 15 years has every legal right to be sold in Taipei.

An insert title page states that "This Mei Ya Taiwan Edition is specially authorized for reproduction and sale in Taiwan only. The title has been registered with the Ministry of the Interior, the Republic of China, and all other reprints will be considered an infringement of our registration."

Pays Royalties

Mei Ya, founded in 1965, is reportedly the only legitimate publishing house of foreign language books on the island. For offset privileges, it pays a 10 percent royalty on the local retail prices. Since these rarely exceed $2 and are more likely to be $1, royalties do not add up to much. However, to show good faith, Mei Ya automatically pays the fee on 500 copies in advance.

Sueling Li, head of Mei Ya, is an energetic Shanghai-born Chinese who attended Worcester Academy in Massachusetts and the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania. As a naturalized U.S. citizen, he feels he is the only person around to resolve the thorny conflict in East-West relations which has blotched Taiwan's reputation abroad.

In order to restore trust, Mr. Li has been convincing U.S. publishers to give him reprint rights for what he can offer, a very small amount. But after all, their books would be pirated anyway. Once he gets authorization, he has the Republic of China's permission to prosecute his competitors, to take over their unsold stock and to legalize the remnants under his own imprint.

First Backer

Prentice Hall was the first to back Mr. Li's campaign by giving him six titles. Mei Ya's autumn 1971 catalogue lists over 600 authorized titles from publishers abroad. Most are intended for use by Taiwan's 850,000 high school and college students. There is a consequent emphasis on medicine, sciences, mathematics, economics, engineering and language. Lighter offerings range from Dylan Thomas's "A Child's Christmas in Wales" to Irma Rombauer's "The Joy of Cooking." A big coup for Mr. Li was Yale University's 1966 "Dictionary of Spoken Chinese."

In six years, he has expanded his publishing house into a neatly sectioned empire. Books to be sold only in Taiwan are the largest activity. However, another department handles the offset editions he is permitted to sell in other Asian markets, such as Hong Kong and Singapore. Another is geared to a newer market in 36 African countries, interested mainly in inexpensive editions of technical books. For these offshoots, he has the legal rights obtained from the original publishers who cannot afford to sell cheaply on their own.

Among Sueling Li's other undertakings is the agency which sells the imported editions of all Time-Life Books.

The Time-Life Books sell from $6 to $10 each, a fortune in Taiwan. Negotiations brought him the authorization from Time-Life for a Chinese translation of the book on mathematics. Complete with color plates, the translation sells locally for $1.75. Soon to appear is a second Chinese translation, the Time-Life book of "Man in Space."

Meanwhile Mr. Li is doing small order offset runs of books for both German and U.S. publishers who want certain titles continued but find that limited quantities—from 200 to 2,000 copies—are not economical for them to produce.

Lately, Mei Ya has branched into the prestige field of creating books of its own. The composition is done on an IBM typewriter in Mr. Li's warren of offices, a one floor walk-up on Nanking East Road. The most ambitious effort is a lavishly illustrated limited edition, "Chinese Opera and Painted Face." Both the English version and the Chinese version are selling for $20. The former has been largely snapped up by university libraries in the United States.

From his higgledy piggledy headquarters, Mr. Li also operates a thriving export business dealing in frozen foods—snow peas in the pod, water chestnuts, egg rolls. For the U.S. housewife, the egg rolls have already been deep fried before being frozen so she need only heat them in the oven. The Japanese wife will buy her egg rolls frozen but wants them uncooked, being willing to deep-fry them herself just before consumption.

"Better result," said Mr. Li. "We hope soon to introduce the uncooked type to the gourmet divisions of American supermarkets."

At the moment, his food projects are providing considerable nourishment to his publishing efforts. But when the day comes that Taiwan adheres to the International Copyright Convention, Sueling Li will be publisher Number One.

Heston Asks Federal Help For U.S. Films

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 1 (AP).—Charlton Heston, president of the Screen Actors Guild, says the American film industry desperately needs government support to keep from collapsing.

American moviegoers have dwindled from 80 million to 17 million persons a week, Mr. Heston said in remarks for presentation to a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee hearing here Saturday.

"The time has come," Mr. Heston said, "to recognize that the American film industry is one of our most vital national assets, and that it is in desperate need of federal assistance."

He said that the American film industry faces stiff competition from foreign producers but advised against restricting imports of foreign films. He said restrictions would bring retaliation from foreign countries, whose audiences provide more than half the revenue earned by any American film.

During the subcommittee hearing Friday, Los Angeles mayor Sam Yorty advised the federal government to "stop playing Santa Claus" to overseas filmmakers and to take measures to protect American producers from foreign competition.

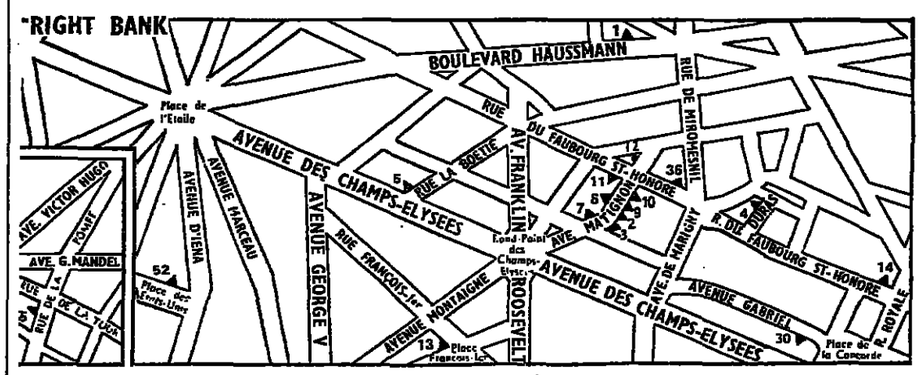
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85½	54	AbtlLb	1.10	267	57¾	60¼	57	57½	— ⅞	
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17½	12⅛	AcmeCley	.80	36	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
64¾	42⅛	Acme Mkt	2b	42	53¼	53¼	50½	50¾	—2⅝	
14¾	12¼	AdmsEx	.86g	10	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛	
19⅝	16	Ad Mills	.20	6	11	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛	
28⅞	23⅞	Address	.60g	61	31½	31¾	30⅞	31⅝	— ⅛	
21	8	Admiral		11	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— 1⅛	
70⅞	45⅜	AetnaLife	1.60	162	59⅞	60	58¾	58½	— ⅜	
53½	29¼	AetnaLf	pf 2	4	50	50	50	50	— ¼	
13⅞	8¾	Aguirre Co		9	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛	
29½	20½	Aileen	Inc	25	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	—1⅛	
57¾	44⅝	AirDrl	1.40g	109	52⅞	55	51	55¼	+ ⅜	
26½	16¼	Air Prod	.20b	57	26⅝	27	26⅜	27	+ ⅛	
261	161	AircoInc	.80g	1254	179	179	167	169¾	—11¼	
53⅜	2⅝	AJ Industries		77	3⅞	3½	3⅜	3⅜		
46⅝	34¼	Akzona	1a	12	37⅜	37	37	37		
17⅞	15¼	Ala Gas	1.10	33	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛	
46	16⅞	Alaska Inters		50	18½	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛	
46	26⅛	AlbertoC	.52	9	27¾	27½	27	27	— ⅛	
15¼	11	Albertsns	.36	13	12	12	11⅞	11⅞		
24¾	16	Alcan	1.6	56	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛	
24½	15½	AlcoStand	.20	41	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛	
46⅞	41⅜	Alcon Lab	.2b	18	42	42	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛	
31⅜	22¼	Alexndrs	.80r	63	23½	23½	22	22	—1½	
17⅜	12⅞	AllAmLf	.24g	8	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜	
11⅞	11⅛	Alleg Co	.10g	54	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
35⅞	17⅞	AllegLud	1.40	52	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛	
45⅞	35½	AllegLud	pf 3	23	36⅜	36½	35½	35½	—1¼	
25⅛	19⅛	AllegPw	1.36	44	22	22⅛	21⅜	22		
25⅛	15½	AllenElE	.87f	39	17⅜	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛	
34⅝	23⅜	Allied Ch	1.20	118	27⅛	28	27½	27½		
38¾	26½	Allid Main	.45	3	35	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛	
18⅜	12⅝	AlldMills	.76	11	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅛	+ ⅛	
22⅞	14⅛	AlldPd	.40	45	19⅞	20	18⅞	18¾	—1⅛	
37¾	24⅝	AlliedSt	1.40	43	32½	32	32	32	— ⅛	
10	5	Allied	Super	32	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛	
19¾	12	AllisCh	.20g	188	12¼	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛	
27⅞	20½	AllrigtAut	.60	10	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25¼		
19¾	13½	AlphaPC	.10g	21	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛	
70	42⅛	Alcos	1.80	154	43½	43⅞	43	43	— ⅛	
31½	25⅝	AmalSug	1.60	10	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛	
16½	11¼	AMBAC	.50	21	13½	13½	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛	
25¼	20½	Amer Es	1.20	5	20½	20½	20½	20½		
44¾	39¼	Am Es	pf2.60	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ½	
71½	43⅞	AmHess	.22d	176	44	44¼	40½	40⅝	—3¼	
157¾	95	AmeH	pf3.50	57	98	98	96⅜	97	—1	
40⅝	27⅜	AmFlltr	.80	27	27½	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅛	
40⅜	21⅜	Am Airl	.40p	264	37¾	37¾	35¾	35⅞	—1⅝	
25	10	ABaker	.20g	26	11⅞	12	11¼	11¾	— ⅛	
42⅝	38½	A Brnds	2.20	138	39	39½	38¾	38¾	— ⅛	
48	25	AmBdcst	1.20	111	43	43½	41½	41½	—1½	
40⅜	30¼	AmBldsM	.24	7	38½	38⅝	38¼	38½	— ⅛	
45⅞	32½	Am Can	2.20	66	33⅜	33⅝	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛	
29½	24⅝	A Can	pf1.75	11	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	26¼		
10⅜	6⅞	Am Cem	.33f	29	7	7½	7	7	— ⅛	
30⅝	23⅞	A Chain	1.60	12	24	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜	
26⅜	20⅝	ACrySug	1.40	3	20½	20½	20½	20½		
32⅝	27⅞	A Cyan	1.25	366	29¾	30¼	29⅛	29	—1	
23¾	17¼	Am Distlg	1	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾		
52¾	28½	AdistTel	.30g	53	49⅝	49⅝	48½	48⅞	—1¼	
10⅝	7⅜	Am DistVend		39	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
14⅜	11⅝	ADuaVt	pf.84	20	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛	
32½	25¾	AmElPw	1.70	454	28½	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛	
17¾	4¼	Am Exp	Ind	53	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	
62	20⅜	Am Exp	pf	2140	62½	62⅞	62	62	— ½	
22¼	16⅞	Am Fin	1.10	17	17½	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛	
21½	17⅝	AmFin	pf1.50	230	19⅝	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛	
29	26⅛	AGnSec	1.40g	108	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛	
25	16	A Gnlns	.50	161	20⅞	20⅝	19	19	— ⅛	
35⅝	27¾	A Gnln	pf1.80	16	32	32	31½	31½	— ⅝	
14½	8¾	AmHoist	.40	28	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛	
84⅞	70	A Home	1.70	94	82¼	82⅝	82	82	— ⅛	
125	104⅝	A Home	pf 2	4	122	122½	122	122½	+2¼	
40⅝	30⅛	Am Hosp	.26	124	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛	
19¼	11	Aminvst	.37g	18	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛	
38	23⅜	A Medicorp		12	33⅛	33⅝	32¾	32⅝	— ⅛	
23½	17	A Medicorp		107	18¾	18¾	18	18⅛		
37⅜	27½	A MfgCl	1.40	290	26¼	26½	25¼	25½	— ⅛	
10⅜	7⅝	A MfgCl	pf 4	14	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	
9	5¾	Am Motors		136	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛		
43⅛	35¼	ANatGas	2.20	78	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ⅛	
64¼	41½	ARESOv	.18g	43	43⅜	43⅜	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛	
21⅜	16⅜	Am Seal	.72	23	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜	
35	24	Am Shld	.40b	33	33⅛	33⅜	32⅞	33	+ ⅛	
28¾	17⅜	ASmelt	R 1.20	583	18½	18⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜	
53⅞	32½	AmScAfr	.70	54	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛	
32¼	12⅞	Am Stand	.40	289	14⅛	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜	
91	56	A Std	pf4.75	37	58	58	55½	56	— 1	
32	22½	Am Sterll	.52	146	30	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅛	
17½	7	AT&T	wt	729	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛	
53⅞	42	Am T&T	2.60	954	42⅜	42⅝	42	42⅛	— ⅛	
59½	54	Am T&T	pf	4	58	57⅞	57¾	57¾	— ⅛	
17	13	AWatWk	.60	17	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛	
18	15⅞	AWstnpf	1.25	x100	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛	
24½	20¼	AW 4.1pf	1.43	x20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛	
23	14	Ameron	.60	3	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛	
19½	14¼	Ametek	.60a	26	15⅜	15½	15	15	— ⅛	
426	27⅞	AMF	Inc	193	39½	39½	38⅜	38⅝	— ⅛	
39¾	30¾	Amfac	.80	62	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ⅛	
72¾	54	AMP	Inc	.64	x115	59½	58½	57⅞	57⅜	— ⅛
18¾	6¾	AmpPgh	.56g	18	6¾	7	6¾	6¾		
25⅛	13⅜	Ampex	Corp	153	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	
45	33	Amstar	1.70	47	35½	35⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛	
62¾	47⅞	Amstr	pf2.65	1	49¾	49⅝	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛	
10⅛	9	Amstar	pf.68	6	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
42¾	29½	Amsted	1.60	14	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛	
9⅝	5¼	Amtel	.20	21	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛	
25¾	12⅜	Anacond	.50p	265	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
40	28¾	Anch Hock	1	22	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30½	— ⅛	
23	14⅜	Ancorp	.48	7	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛	
47¾	36½	And Clay	1.20	10	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛	
18½	12¼	ApacheCp	.25	8	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛	
36⅜	21	ApcoO	1.20f	21	22⅝	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜	
14⅜	9¾	Apco Cp	.16	62	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛	
25⅞	18⅜	APL	Corp	33	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜	
22	17⅛	APL	pf C1.06	2	19½	19½	19¼	19¼		
18¾	8¼	Applied	Mag	109	13¾	13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛	
147½	117	ARA	Svc	1.16	26	139½	140½	138¾	138¾	—1¾
26¼	14⅛	Arcata	.10g		x37	17¾	17¾	17	17⅜	— ⅛
48¾	33	Arch	Dan	1	10	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
25	18⅜	Ariz	PSv	1.08	80	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
13	9¼	Arlans	D Str		87	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅞	Arlen	RltyDv		181	14⅝	14⅝	14½	13½	— ⅛
22⅜	16⅛	Armco	Stl	1	184	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28	26½	Armc	pf 2.10		5	27	27¼	27	27	
43⅜	31½	Armst	Ck .80		x556	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
41¾	33¼	Arm	Ru 1.60		7	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	—1⅛
41	25	Arvin	Ind	1	16	34	34½	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19	Ashld	Oil	1.20	551	21	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅜	Assd	Brew		17	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	20	Assd	DG	1.20	10	51	51¾	51	51¾	
35	28	Asd	Sp	1.20	5	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Assd	Transp	.20	28	8½	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	12	Athlone	.30g	15	13⅜	13½	13	13½	— ⅛	
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl	1.36	28	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
78¼	61¼	Atl	RichFd	2	224	63	63	63¼	61¾	—1½
61	51	AtlRch	pf2.75	x120	55	56	55	55	55	+1
58¾	42¾	AtlRch	pf2.80	20	53	53	53	53	53	— ⅜
3⅞	2¼	Atlas	Corp	57	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
11⅝	8¾	ATO	Inc	.68a	43	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
66¾	43⅜	Autom	Data		81	61	61	59⅝	59¾	—1⅛
10⅝	4¾	Autmtn	Ind		46	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Avco	Corp		127	14¾	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Avco	Cp wt		66	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4	+ ⅛
48¾	37⅛	Avco	pf2.20		23	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
38¾	20½	Avery	Pd	.24	67	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Avnet	.15g		111	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
112	82⅝	Avon	Pd 1.30		133	95	96	94½	95½	—1¼
24	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f		17	18½	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜

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42⅝	22	BabckW	.50	114	31¾	31½	30	30¼	— ⅛	
44¾	25⅝	BakrOilT	.70	x39	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛	
34⅜	25	Balt GE	1.62	45	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛	
72½	55¼	Balt pf	$4.50	x100	63½	63½	63½	63½		
18¾	6¾	AmpPgh	.56g	18	6¾	7	6¾	6¾		
25⅛	13⅜	Ampex	Corp	153	14⅞	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	
45	33	Amstar	1.70	47	35½	35⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛	
62¾	47⅞	Amstr	pf2.65	1	49¾	49⅝	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛	
10⅛	9	Amstar	pf.68	6	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛	
42¾	29½	Amsted	1.60	14	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛	
9⅜	5¼	Amtel	.20	21	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛	
25¾	12⅜	Anacond	.50p	265	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	
40	28¾	Anch Hock	1	22	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30½	— ⅛	
23	14⅜	Ancorp	.48	7	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛	
47¾	36½	And Clay	1.20	10	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛	
18½	12¼	ApacheCp	.25	8	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛	
36⅜	21	ApcoO	1.20f	21	22⅝	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜	
14⅜	9¾	Apco Cp	.16	62	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛	
25⅞	18⅜	APL	Corp	33	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜	
22	17⅛	APL	pf C1.06	2	19½	19½	19¼	19¼		
18¾	8¼	Applied	Mag	109	13¾	13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛	
147½	117	ARA	Svc	1.16	26	139½	140½	138¾	138¾	—1¾
26¼	14⅛	Arcata	.10g		x37	17¾	17¾	17	17⅜	— ⅛
48¾	33	Arch	Dan	1	10	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
25	18⅜	Ariz	PSv	1.08	80	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
13	9¼	Arlans	D Str		87	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅞	Arlen	RltyDv		181	14⅝	14⅝	14½	13½	— ⅛
22⅜	16⅛	Armco	Stl	1	184	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28	26½	Armc	pf 2.10		5	27	27¼	27	27	
43⅜	31½	Armst	Ck .80		x556	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
41¾	33¼	Arm	Ru 1.60		7	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	—1⅛
41	25	Arvin	Ind	1	16	34	34½	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19	Ashld	Oil	1.20	551	21	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅜	Assd	Brew		17	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	20	Assd	DG	1.20	10	51	51¾	51	51¾	
35	28	Asd	Sp	1.20	5	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Assd	Transp	.20	28	8½	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	12	Athlone	.30g	15	13⅜	13½	13	13½	— ⅛	
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl	1.36	28	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
78¼	61¼	Atl	RichFd	2	224	63	63	63¼	61¾	—1½
61	51	AtlRch	pf2.75	x120	55	56	55	55	55	+1
58¾	42¾	AtlRch	pf2.80	20	53	53	53	53	53	— ⅜
3⅞	2¼	Atlas	Corp	57	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
11⅝	8¾	ATO	Inc	.68a	43	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
66¾	43⅜	Autom	Data		81	61	61	59⅝	59¾	—1⅛
10⅝	4¾	Autmtn	Ind		46	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Avco	Corp		127	14¾	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Avco	Cp wt		66	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4	+ ⅛
48¾	37⅛	Avco	pf2.20		23	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
38¾	20½	Avery	Pd	.24	67	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Avnet	.15g		111	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
112	82⅝	Avon	Pd 1.30		133	95	96	94½	95½	—1¼
24	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f		17	18½	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜

64⅝	50¾	BeneflCp	1.60	59	60	60¾	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛	
62	53½	Benefl	pf4.50	x100	58½	59½	58½	58½	+1	
62¾	50½	Benefl	pf4.20	8	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	— ½	
35¾	31	Bendl	Spt 2.30	x100	34	35¼	34½	34⅝	— ⅛	
10	5	Bensuer		311	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	
		Bensuer	pf	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		
14⅝	7¾	Berkey	Pho	57	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛	
27⅝	20¾	Beth	Stl	1.20	590	24½	24¾	24	24	— ⅛
42⅝	35¾	Big	Three	.32	18	39½	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
79	56	Black	Deckr	1	50	74½	74¾	74½	74½	— ⅛
24½	14⅜	Blair	John	.48	7	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
28½	16½	Bliss	Laug	1	15	18½	18½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
33½	25	Block	HR	.24	45	32	32⅜	32	32	— ⅛
38	29¾	Blue	Bell	.60	115	32¾	33¼	32¾	33	— ⅛
21¾	11½	Bobbie	Brks		30	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
25½	14⅝	Boeing	Co	.40	80	15½	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
32½	25	BoisCas	.25b	416	28¼	28⅞	28	28⅛	— ⅛	
8		Bond	Ind	10	10¼	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛	
28¼	19½	BookMth	1.28	22	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛	
29⅝	24⅞	Borden	1.20	102	27	27¾	26¼	26¼	— ⅛	
32½	23¾	BorgWar	1.25	139	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛	
13½	6¾	Borman	.10p	15	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛	
40⅝	34⅞	BosEdis	2.36	19	35¾	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛	
17¾	9⅞	Bourns	Inc		13	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛	
15⅝	8⅛	Brandt	Airw	423	15¼	15¼	12	11⅜	— 1	
37	30½	BrasPtr	ADR	8	31½	32¼	32⅛	31½	— ⅛	
25⅛	17⅞	APL	pf C1.06	2	19½	19½	19¼	19¼		
18¾	8¼	Applied	Mag	109	13¾	13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛	
147½	117	ARA	Svc	1.16	26	139½	140½	138¾	138¾	—1¾
26¼	14⅛	Arcata	.10g		x37	17¾	17¾	17	17⅜	— ⅛
48¾	33	Arch	Dan	1	10	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
25	18⅜	Ariz	PSv	1.08	80	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
13	9¼	Arlans	D Str		87	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅞	Arlen	RltyDv		181	14⅝	14⅝	14½	13½	— ⅛
22⅜	16⅛	Armco	Stl	1	184	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28	26½	Armc	pf 2.10		5	27	27¼	27	27	
43⅜	31½	Armst	Ck .80		x556	38¾	38¾	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
41¾	33¼	Arm	Ru 1.60		7	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	—1⅛
41	25	Arvin	Ind	1	16	34	34½	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
30½	19	Ashld	Oil	1.20	551	21	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	6⅜	Assd	Brew		17	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
33	20	Assd	DG	1.20	10	51	51¾	51	51¾	
35	28	Asd	Sp	1.20	5	27¾	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅝	Assd	Transp	.20	28	8½	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	12	Athlone	.30g	15	13⅜	13½	13	13½	— ⅛	
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl	1.36	28	22¾	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛	
78¼	61¼	Atl	RichFd	2	224	63	63	63¼	61¾	—1½
61	51	AtlRch	pf2.75	x120	55	56	55	55	55	+1
58¾	42¾	AtlRch	pf2.80	20	53	53	53	53	53	— ⅜
3⅞	2¼	Atlas	Corp	57	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
11⅝	8¾	ATO	Inc	.68a	43	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
66¾	43⅜	Autom	Data		81	61	61	59⅝	59¾	—1⅛
10⅝	4¾	Autmtn	Ind		46	6⅛	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	12⅛	Avco	Corp		127	14¾	14⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Avco	Cp wt		66	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4	+ ⅛
48¾	37⅛	Avco	pf2.20		23	45⅞	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
38¾	20½	Avery	Pd	.24	67	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Avnet	.15g		111	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—1⅛
112	82⅝	Avon	Pd 1.30		133	95	96	94½	95½	—1¼
24	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f		17	18½	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜

C

50¾	40½	Cabot	Cp .70	9	41¼	42	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Cadence	Ind	10	6⅛	6	6	6	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Cal	Finanl	34	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16½	7¾	Callahn	Mnng	162	8	8¼	7⅞	8	
35	19⅜	CampRLk	.45	94	20¼	23½	18½	18⅝	—1⅜
31⅜	26	Camp	Sp 1.10	33	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
9	6	Cdn	Brew	.40	2	6	6	6	
		Cdn	Brew	pf.40	2	6	6	6	
15½	12⅜	C							

Sato Gets Outline of U.S. Demands

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Rob- Anderson, who was secretary the Treasury in President senhower's administration, has d Premier Eisaku Sato that pan has more to lose than the ited States in a protectionist de war and therefore should cede to a package of economic mands from President Nixon.

Well-placed Japanese and U.S. urces here said that Mr. Ander- n, in unpublicized meetings th Mr. Sato today and last Fri- y, laid out the President's de- ands in preparation for nego- ations scheduled to begin when cretary of the Treasury John Connally arrives here next eek.

Mr. Anderson was reported to ve said that Mr. Nixon wants pan to revalue the yen by more an 15 percent, although he did t name a precise figure. The n is currently trading about percent above the official rate.

Mr. Anderson, who knew Mr. xon when he was Vice-President der Eisenhower and has under- ken several diplomatic trou- shooting missions since then, so reportedly warned that Mr. nally would be tough in esenting the President's de- ands.

Package Proposal

The sources said that Mr. An- rson outlined a package intend- l to overcome the deficit in the S. balance of payments with apan. They said it would in- ude the following:

- Japanese export restrictions automobiles, color television ts and other products that have own rapid increase in sales in e American market.
- The reduction or removal of apanese tariff and quota bar- ers to U.S. agricultural products, mputers and other items.
- A substantial increase in apanese purchases of military uipment from the United ates.
- A Japanese financial con- ibution to help bear the cost U.S. defense burdens in Asia.

In response to inquiries, Japa- se and American officials said at Mr. Anderson's visit here as entirely personal. But they nceded that he had discussed ese issues with Mr. Sato in his pacity as an investment banker. r. Anderson is a Texan and a lend of Secretary Connally.

The visit of Mr. Anderson, who st with Finance Minister Mikio isuta and leading Japanese sinessmen last week, fitted into e pattern of secretive, high- owered tactics used by the Nixon dministration in dealing with e Japanese over the last few onths.

The President has all but by- assed the State Department and e American Embassy here and lied on special emissaries such s Donald Kendall, a close friend nd chairman of the Pepsi-Cola ompany who saw Mr. Sato here September on the textile issue.

Mr. Connally, who attended the auguration of President Nguyen an Thieu in Saigon yesterday, scheduled to arrive here on ov. 9 for a five-day visit.

Rejection Report

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).— apan will reject the trade and onetary proposals it expects r. Connally to make, the news- aper Yomiuri said today.

Yomiuri said Japan will tell r. Connally that 12.5 percent s the limit to which it can af- ford to raise the yen and that such a revaluation presupposes a simultaneous revaluation of the West German mark by 8 or 9 percent.

In addition, it said, Japan will insist on dealing with the yen revaluation question separately from other pending U.S.-Japan economic frictions.

The paper added that many officials believe that if Japan makes concessions on all pending economic issues and Washington in return consents to a small yen revaluation, there is no guarantee the small revaluation would be approved in multinational negotiations on adjustment of currency parities.

Klasen Says Realignment Must Include a Dollar Cut

HAMBURG, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Bundesbank president Karl Klasen said today that a general realignment of parities should include "a modest dollar devaluation" and a "moderate revaluation of other currencies."

In a speech before Hamburg's Uebersee-Club (Overseas Club), Mr. Klasen also said that the next Group of Ten conferences on major monetary problems would be in Rome on Nov. 22 and 23.

Mr. Klasen said that all members of the Group of Ten nations are striving for a speedy return to fixed exchange rates with wider bandspreads of as much as 3 percent on either side of parity.

After suggesting a modest dollar devaluation and a moderate revaluation of other major currencies, Mr. Klasen stressed that a dollar devaluation must be part of such a general currency realignment.

He said the limits for an overall currency realignment are set by what seems politically and economically bearable to those countries whose payments surplus is to be cut in line with efforts to swing the U.S. payments balance.

DM 'Overvalued'

He said the current float of the deutsche mark has led to its "over-valuation." The de-facto DM revaluation against the dollar now amounts to nearly 10 percent.

"We have to come down from this 10 percent rate," Mr. Klasen stressed.

West Germany is prepared to make sacrifices toward a solution of monetary problems, he said, "but our sacrifices must remain within our economic capacities."

A dollar devaluation would be the best way to bring down the exorbitantly high revaluation rate of the DM, Mr. Klasen said.

If the Group of Ten should fail to find an acceptable realignment arrangement by year-end, Mr. Klasen said, the Common Market countries should seek fixed exchange rates in the EEC area, and they should be allowed to float jointly against the dollar.

Mr. Klasen said that if there is no EEC action, "everybody will be left to himself. In fact, it is hard to seriously imagine such a negative development."

Controls Necessary

Whatever happens, he said, West Germany will not be able to carry on without some sort of foreign exchange controls. He called such controls "new legal regulations" and cited Bonn plans to place reserve requirements in the form of cash deposits at the Bundesbank on corporate borrowing abroad.

Such "protection against external influences" on the country's stability policy is necessary because any exchange rate, however realistic it may appear, can be thrown off balance through fluctuating short-term capital, he said.

The current cooling-off process of the West German economy signaled a normalization of the economic climate in the country and not a recession or crisis, Mr. Klasen said.

But the high revaluation rate is placing the burden of this economic normalization one-sidedly on West Germany's export industry, and a slower growth in exports cannot simply be replaced by higher domestic consumption and expanded public spending, he added.

One Dollar—

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Yesterday
Ster. (§ per £)..	2.4921	2.49125
Deutsche mark.	3.3378	3.3387
Guilder.....	3 351875	3 348125
Swiss franc.....	3.9960-70	3.9395-95
Yen.....	329.0	329.25

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Foreign Investment in U.S. Rises

Direct investments in U.S. business ventures by companies based abroad increased $1.4 billion last year to $13.2 billion, the U.S. Commerce Department reports. Capital inflows accounted for about $1 billion of the increase; reinvested earnings totaled about $400 million. Multinational corporations based in Britain accounted for more than two-thirds of the new equity investments in U.S. ventures by foreign-owned companies. These were mainly in the manufacturing and petroleum sectors, the department said. On profits, the foreign-owned companies last year outperformed U.S. corporations. Their earnings increased slightly to about $854 million, while profits of U.S. companies were declining, the department said.

Matsushita Seeks NYSE Listing

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is applying to the New York Stock Exchange to have the American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) for its shares listed. Each ADR represents 10 shares of the company's common stock, which are currently valued at 408 yen ($1.24) a share on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Matsushita, Japan's largest manufacturer of color television sets and a leading producer of most other home appliances, would be the second Japanese company to be listed on the NYSE. Earlier this year, the American Depositary shares of Sony Corp. were listed.

Toshiba, Nippon Electric Eye Link

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) and Nippon Electric Co. are discussing the possibility of collaborating in developing, producing and selling computers, Toshiba says. The talks are being held in line with the government's policy of encouraging streamlining within the Japanese computer industry.

Girotti Replaces Cefis at ENI

Raffaele Girotti has been appointed president of the Italian state oil company ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi), a government communiqué said. Mr. Girotti, vice-president of the company since 1967, takes over from Eugenio Cefis, who has moved to the chemical giant Montecatini Edison.

Algeria-Gibraltar Pipeline Study

The technical and economic aspects of building a natural gas pipeline from Algeria's Hassi R'mel gas field in the Sahara through Morocco, across the Strait of Gibraltar, and into Western Europe will be studied by Williams Brothers Engineering Co. of the United States under a contract signed with Sonatrach, the state-owned Algerian oil group. Announcing this, the official Algerian news agency said earlier studies on an undersea pipeline from Algeria to Western Europe via Sicily and Italy are at an advanced stage. The survey of a route via Gibraltar will investigate the possibility of a tunnel under the strait.

Control Data Postpones Offering

Control Data Corp. has announced that due to market conditions it is postponing its previously stated plans for a public offering of equity securities later this year. The company said requirements for funds would continue to be met principally through borrowings under a recently completed $245 million revolving credit agreement with a group of 18 major banks.

Fed Aide Attacks N.Y. Banks' Credit Policy

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Major banks in New York City, through their eagerness to accommodate the credit needs of large corporate clients, have helped to drive interest rates to record levels and have hampered the ability of the Federal Reserve System to stabilize the national economy, a research official of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York charged over the weekend.

George Budzeika, who works in the banking studies department at the Fed, asserted that the behavior of the big banks here had put "severe pressures on the effectiveness of monetary policy."

In a monograph published by the Institute of Finance at the New York University Business School, Mr. Budzeika said that the "active response of large New York City banks to the needs of business customers and their aggressive fund mobilization efforts gave new dimensions to monetary policy problems" over the past 20 years.

As a result, he said, the response of the financial markets to changes in monetary policy became "uncertain, or, at least, different from what was expected on the basis of past experience."

At present, Mr. Budzeika charged, "for all practical purposes, the only way to restrain New York City banks efficiently is to reduce the overall liquidity of the banking system. To be really effective, however, the reduction in liquidity would have to be quite severe, so severe as to result in considerable underemployment of labor and productive facilities."

Burns Testifies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Arthur F. Burns, chairman of President Nixon's Committee on Interest Rates and Dividends, said today the committee will seek to encourage downward adjustment of interest rates that have not responded fully to market developments over the past year.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Burns said his committee "would certainly frown upon any premature upward move of rates that had previously been sluggish in moving down."

But Mr. Burns suggested that interest rate developments over the past 18 months "have been generally salutary," while pointing to a decline in long-term market interest rates over the past two months of about 3/4 to one percentage point and a drop in short-term market rates during the same period of about 1/2 to 3/4 percentage point.

Mr. Burns added that during Phase 2, dividends will represent "a less troublesome problem than interest rates."

Details of a voluntary dividend program have not been worked out yet, so for the time being the committee has asked that dividends basically remain frozen in accord with the Cost-of-Living Council guidelines, he said.

Bonn Said to Plan 56% Tax on Units Of Foreign Firms

BONN, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—The government plans to impose a 56 percent corporation tax on West German subsidiaries of foreign companies and also will deprive the firms of some tax "privileges," reliable sources said today.

The Economics and Finance Ministry is considering introducing such changes, effective Jan. 1 1974, together with its general tax reform program, the sources said.

The regulations would affect British, U.S., Dutch and other non-resident investors in West Germany. About 20 percent of the total capital invested in West Germany is estimated to be foreign.

Foreign-owned subsidiaries would be deprived of a considerable advantage over German competitors if the government abolished the present two-tier corporation tax rate.

Under existing legislation, joint-stock companies are required to pay a 15 percent tax on dividends and a 51 percent corporation tax on non-distributed surplus earnings.

Subsidiaries of foreign concerns transfer their profits to their parent companies abroad and, therefore, enjoy the lower tax rate. The parent companies tend to retransfer a certain proportion of the funds they have received to their subsidiaries for further investment.

West German companies, unable to carry out such transactions, are said to have suffered an eventual 9 percent tax rate disadvantage against their foreign competitors as a result of this legislation.

A group of firms including Deutsche Shell, Adam Opel, a General Motors Corp. subsidiary, and Philips, the subsidiary of Philips of the Netherlands, have organized resistance to the plans.

They will approach federal ministries, parliamentary committee members and others in an attempt to prevent Bonn from introducing what they call "discriminating moves" against the interests of foreign capital holders, the sources said.

Company Reports

Cerro

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	121.2	105.4
Profits (millions) ..	3.9	7.8
Per Share	0.46	a 0.92
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	361.6	358.7
Profits (millions) ..	5.9	20.0
Per Share	0.70	a 2.35

a—Adjusted.

F.W. Woolworth

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	657.2	584.0
Profits (millions) ..	6.76	6.32
Per Share	0.20	0.19
Nine Months	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	1,825.8	1,665.6
Profits (millions) ..	25.12	25.84
Per Share	0.76	0.80

Dow Sets Year's Low In N.Y. Price Debacle

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (IHT).—The Dow Jones industrial average today plunged below its previous low for the year, as New York Stock Exchange prices fell on a broad front.

The industrial indicator plummeted 13.14 to close at 825.86. Its previous low for 1971 of 830.57 was set on the first trading day this year.

Volume fell to 10.96 million shares from Friday's 11.71 millions; 1,149 issues declined and 294 advanced.

Prices fell all day in generally slow trading. Activity picked up, brokers said, after the Dow industrials fell below the year's low.

Analysts ascribed the plunge, which came after two modest gains in the last two sessions, to investor belief the market would drop further.

The market had fallen for nine consecutive sessions until Thursday last week when the Dow closed with a slight gain. Friday another small gain was made in slow trading.

One analyst attributed the steep drop to investor disappointment when the market failed this morning to carry on the gains of the previous two sessions.

Even gold shares, which have traditionally moved counter to the market, fell. The drop was attributed to the decline in gold prices in Europe. Among the gold issues, American South African dropped 1 1/2 to 32, Campbell Red Lake 1 3/8 to 18-5/8, Homestake 1 1/2 to 17 and Dome Mines 2 1/4 to 50 3/4.

High-priced glamours were particularly hard hit in the decline. Disney lost 4 3/8 to 103 3/4, Bausch & Lomb 4 1/4 to 147-1/8, IBM 8 1/8 to 292 3/8 and Burroughs 2 1/4 to 131 3/4.

Memorex today forecast a 1971 loss and its stock dropped 1 3/8 to 28 1/8.

Pittston was hit doubly by bad news. Last week the company lowered its per-share earnings forecast for the year and today the Wall Street Journal reported the coal industry faces continued hard times, according to a Wall Street analyst. Pittston closed down 4 5/8 at 33 1/2.

Mission Corp. moved against the market, adding 15 3/4 to 117 1/4. Getty Oil is making a tender offer for 100,000 shares of Mission at 120. Getty was unchanged at 76 3/4.

Skelly Oil ex-dividend, of which Mission holds 72 percent, advanced 3 1/2 to 44 1/2, apparently as a result of the Getty Oil offer.

KLM Airlines fell 2 1/4 to 30 5/8. Friday the Dutch airline reported a fiscal second quarter earnings drop and omitted the quarterly dividend. Other airlines issues were down.

Pan American dropped 1 1/4 to 14 3/4, Trans World Airlines 2 1/8 to 34 3/8 and UAL Inc. 2 1/8 to 38 7/8.

Among the blue chips, U.S. Steel was active and lost 3 3/8 to 26 3/4; a 49,000-share block moved at 26 3/4. General Electric dropped 1 1/2 to 56 3/4; General Foods 1 1/8 to 31 3/4 and Eastman Kodak 1 7/8 to 83.

Survey Finds U.S. Industrial Goods Prices Are Stable

By Michael C. Jansen

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—Industrial commodity prices in October achieved their greatest stability since World War II, according to a survey conducted last week by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

The presidential price freeze is given major credit for the price stability, although corporate buyers have also applied pressure on some of their suppliers to keep prices from rising.

Industrial commodities are those items bought by businesses rather than by consumers, and range from raw materials such as iron ore and coal to finished products like stationery and office supplies.

The purchasing agents' survey, which is scheduled for release Nov. 8, discloses that 95 percent of a special national panel of price reporters said commodity prices were the same as they had been a month earlier. Two percent remarked that prices were higher, and another two percent said they were lower.

E. F. Andrews, chairman of the group's business survey committee and vice-president, purchases, for Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., said this level of stability was the highest since prices were rigidly controlled in World War II, exceeding even the stability achieved during the Korean war price freeze.

The survey is highly regarded as an indicator of industrial prices. It is more timely than a similar index reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports trends in prices that are actually paid by buyers, rather than list prices charged by sellers, which are sometimes discounted.

The stability of industrial commodity prices was verified in a series of telephone interviews with purchasing agents. However, a number of them reported that some of their suppliers had tried to raise prices, but had rolled them back under pressure.

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'All the Mistakes of the '30s'

Banker Sees Growing Recession

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

FRANKFURT, Nov. 1 (NYT).—"What we have seen in the last six months convinces me of only one thing—that we are still capable of making all the mistakes of the 1930s," the German banker said.

"The whole world is fighting recessionary forces," he continued. "You can distinguish now only between countries that are already in a recession and those that are five minutes away. What America is doing is the best way to accelerate recession in the rest of the world."

The angry Frankfurt banker is Kurt Richebacher, a director of Dresdner Bank, the No. 2 bank in West Germany. His views as a monetary specialist are considered extreme in the close-knit banking community, but they are nevertheless listened to with respect. He is a leader of the pessimist school of thought on current monetary problems.

What draws attention to Mr. Richebacher is that so far this year he has been proved right in his forecasts. He was among the first to speak of a German recession. A distinct slowdown has been confirmed by many economic indicators.

The authorities in the United States and Germany as yet see no evidence to support the contention that the world is sliding into recession. In international monetary forums anxiety over world trends is expressed mainly by the French.

Recovery Expected

The conventional wisdom is that the expected recovery in the United States, Britain, Italy and Japan will help stimulate lagging activity in the rest of the world. It is furthermore pointed out that skilful demand management policies (easier credit and some fiscal stimulation) will pick up the slack from lost export markets.

Mr. Richebacher, who has advanced his views in some spirited discussions with othe- Frankfurt bankers, said in an interview: "We have to distinguish between hope and reality. The difference between official expectations and actual performance over the last half dozen years provides ample justification for belief in a credibility gap."

He argued that the core of the problem today is that every country is fighting to keep up its employment levels. This, he said, is what makes the situation comparable to the monetary and trade struggles of the 1930s, when all countries pulled each other into the abyss.

Through exchange rate adjustments and trading concessions, the United States wants other countries to help American exporters.

But Mr. Richebacher said the foreign companies will not give up their export markets so easily. They will continue to sell even if they make no profits. In his view, exchange rate adjustments have only a limited effect on trade flows.

Volkswagen Cited

As profits are reduced there will be less investment and "more and more recession in the world," he said. He cited Volkswagen as an example. The car maker has just announced cutbacks in machinery orders estimated at $150 million. Its profits this year are expected to plummet to $25 million, or only a quarter of the total in 1969.

Mr. Richebacher said the basic trouble with the U.S. economy is that there has been little if any growth in productivity over the last four years. American statistics show less than a 1 percent increase in real wages (after price increases are taken into account) since 1966.

"Your trouble," he said, "is that the cake isn't growing." He added that "with your 10 percent surtax on imports and demands for revaluation of other currencies, all you are doing is internationalizing your troubles."

No Recession, Schiller Says

HAMBURG, Nov. 1 (AP-DJ).—Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller, rejecting a statement by a leading German industrialist, denied today that West Germany's economy is in a serious recession.

He was answering a charge made by Bernhard Timm, chairman of Badische Anilin- und Soda Fabrik, whose pessimistic view of the nation's economic outlook has been echoed by bankers Hermann J. Abs, Franz-Heinrich Ulrich and Ludwig Poullain.

"I don't deny that the profit situation in some companies and branches... has worsened," Mr. Schiller said in an interview with the newspaper Welt am Sonntag.

But he suggested that West German businesses have had a long period of excessively favorable profits, which he described as "financial stuffing."

"I am sure that public announcements of profit situations have included some exaggerations," Mr. Schiller said. "I say this without accusations. But one shouldn't overdramatize the situation."

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NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	▼.25	.35¼
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.43	.55½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.27½	.16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	126.00	106.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton.	79.50	74.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	34-35	39-40
Lead spot lb.	.14-.14½	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.522-.53	.56¼
Tin (Straits) lb.	1.68½	1.74½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.17	.15
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.29⅝	1.60½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	366.0	387.9

▼ Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Nov. 1, '71

World sugar No. 11: March '72 4.89-90, May '72 4.95, July '72 4.99, Sept. '72 4.98 b, Oct. '72 5.00.

Wool: March '72 63.5 b, July '72 69.0 b.

Cocoa: Dec. 21.90, March 21.94, May '72 22.27, July '72 22.64, Sept. '72 23.04, Dec. '72 23.42, March '73 23.82.

Copper: Dec. 47.20, Jan. '72 47.35, March '72 47.70, May '72 48.00, July '72 48.30, Sept. '72 48.60, Oct. '72 48.70, Dec. '72 49.00.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Nov. 63.85, Jan. '72 62.95, March '72 62.90, May '72 62.85 b, Sept. '72 62.25.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.67, March '72 2.83, May '72 3.46.

Silver: Nov. 128.60, Dec. 129.10, Jan '72 129.80, March '72 131.40, May '72 133.00, July '72 134.80, Sept. '72 136.50, Dec. '72 138.50, Jan. '73 139.30, March '73 140.90.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
COTTON No. 2					
Dec.	31.70	31.77	31.53	31.65	—32
March	32.48	32.54	32.24	32.43	—45
Oct.	31.10	31.25	31.05	z31.18	—17
Dec.	30.65	30.77	30.55	z30.68	—19
March	—	—	—	31.45	—17

z—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.61¼	1.61¼	1.59⅝	1.59¾	1.61½
Mar	1.57¼	1.57¼	1.55½	1.56	1.57⅜
May	1.53	1.53½	1.52	1.52½	1.53⅝
Jul	1.39⅝	1.39¾	1.39	1.39⅜	1.37¾
Sep	—	—	—	1.41	1.41¼
CORN					
Dec	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.15⅝
Mar	1.20⅜	1.20⅜	1.19⅝	1.19⅝	1.20⅝
May	1.23½	1.23½	1.22⅜	1.22¾	1.23¾
Jul	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	1.25	1.25	1.26¼
Sep	1.26	1.26	1.25½	1.25⅝	1.26⅜
Dec	1.25	1.25	1.24½	1.24½	1.25¼
Mar	—	—	—	1.27⅜	1.29⅝
SOYBEANS					
Nov	3.17½	3.18	3.14	3.14¾	3.19
Jan	3.21	3.22	3.18	3.18⅝	3.23
Mar	3.25¾	3.26	3.22	3.22⅝	3.27¼
May	3.31	3.31	3.26½	3.26¾	3.31⅝
Jul	3.31½	3.31½	3.28½	3.28⅝	3.33¼
Aug	3.27¼	3.27½	3.24½	3.25⅛	3.29¼
Sep	3.12	3.12⅜	3.10½	3.10⅝	3.13⅜
SOYBEAN OIL					
Nov	12.95	12.95	12.60	12.63	13.02
Dec	12.94	12.94	12.50	12.55	12.98
Jan	12.82	12.82	12.44	12.46	12.87
Mar	12.65	12.66	12.29	12.30	12.70
May	12.55	12.56	12.21	12.22	12.60
Jul	12.47	12.47	12.10	12.10	12.52
Aug	12.30	12.30	11.97	11.97	12.38
Sep	12.10	12.10	11.80	11.86	12.24
Oct	12.10	12.10	11.65	11.65	—
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Nov	81.40	81.50	80.95	a81.10	81.75
Dec	82.50	82.50	81.85	81.85	82.70
Jan	82.80	82.80	82.25	82.25	82.90
Mar	83.50	83.50	83.00	83.15	83.80

	May	Jul	Aug	Sep	
OATS					
Lec.	84.05	84.10	83.90	83.95	84.35
Jul	85.05	85.10	84.90	85.00	85.40
Aug	84.85	84.90	84.50	a84.75	85.10
Sep	83.00	83.10	83.00	b83.00	a83.50

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER

Nov	—	—	—	1.29.00	1.29.8
Dec	1.30.4	1.30.7	1.29.2	1.29.4	1.32.7
Feb	1.31.7	1.32.0	1.30.7	1.30.9	1.32.0
Apr	1.33.5	1.33.8	1.32.3	1.32.6	1.33.9
Jun	1.35.2	1.35.3	1.34.1	1.34.4	1.35.5
Aug	1.36.0	1.36.0	1.35.8	1.35.9	1.37.0
Oct	1.37.4	1.37.4	1.37.4	1.37.4	1.38.6
Dec	1.37.9	1.40.0	1.39.0	1.39.0	1.40.2

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Dec	32.10	33.20	33.10	33.17	33.60
Feb	32.45	32.53	32.40	a32.45	32.45
Apr	31.72	31.75	31.67	31.70	31167
Jun	31.50	31.55	31.50	a31.50	a31.47
Aug	31.35x	31.35	31.35	31.35	31.32
Oct	31.10	31.10	31.00	31.00	a31.07

LIVE HOGS

Dec	21.25	21.25	21.15	21.20	21.25
Feb	22.10	22.10	22.02	22.07	22.20
Apr	21.40	21145	21.35	21.40	21.45
Jun	23.20	23.22	23.12	23.20	23.27
Jul	23.30	23.40	23.25	23.35	23.42
Aug	22.30	22.35	22.25	22.25	n22.43

SHELL EGGS

Nov	28.15	29.15	27.55	27.70	28.35
Dec	34.00	34.40	33.40	33.40	34.00
Jan	31.00	35.35	34.65	34.75	35.00

Sales: Nov 634; Dec 858; Jan 156.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Feb	33.47	33.50	33.27	33.40	30.57
Mar	32.55	32.60	32.40	32.52	29.62
May	31.00	31.02	30.80	30.87	31.00
Jul	31.00	31.15	30.72	31.15	31.15
Aug	30.10	30.17	33.00	b33.07	30.15

Sales: Feb 2168; March 784; May 397; July 301; Aug 36.

Open interest: Feb 7510; March 3925; May 2391; July 5256; Aug 954.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8—81	96¼	97¼	Ireland 9-85.....	102¾	103¾
Aerop Paris 9-85.	104¾	105¾	Ireland 8¼-89....	94¼	95¼
Air Lease 9-86 ..	102½	103½	Kimberley 8½-86.	101¼	102¾
Amax 8¼-86.....	107	102	MassFerg 9-92....	101½	102½
Am Brands 8-81...	100½	101½	Mobil Inf 7-85....	95	96½
Amerbas 7¼-73..	99¼	100¼	Monsanto 8¼-88...	103	104
Atlas Cop. 9½-85.	103	104	Montegu fr 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Beat Foods 9-85..	104½	105½	N.Brunsw 8¾-93..	104	105½
Beecham 8¼-85..	95¼	99¼	Newfoundlnd6½-66	100½	101½
Bendix 8-79.....	100¼	101¼	Nickel 9-86	102	103
Borg Warn 8-79...	100½	101½	Nipp El 7½-91...	93	95
Borregaard 8¼-86	99	100	OntarioHyd 8¼-86	100½	101¼
Cabot 9½-93.....	104½	105¼	OtisElev 8¾-95...	102½	103½
C.N.PTT 8-85.....	97½	98½	Pechiney 9-85....	103¼	104¼
Carlsberg 8¼-86..	101½	102½	Ph Mor 8½-86	103½	104½
Chevron 7-86.....	94½	96	QuebecHyd 9½-85	103	104
Chrysler 7-86.....	87½	88½	QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98	99
C.Lafarge 8¼-86..	101½	102½	QuebecProv 9-85	103½	104½
CNA Overs 9-75..	103¼	104¼	Queensland 9-82..	101½	102½
Conoco 8-86.....	99¼	99½	Richardson 8¾-95	102¼	103¼
ContOil 9½-85....	103½	104½	Scott Pap 8¾-86 ..	102½	103¼
ContOil 9½-85....	103½	104½	SFE 9-73.....	103	104
Cont Tele 7-82....	103	104	Siemens 9-85.....	104	105
Cont Tele 8¼-86....	100½	101½	Sira Kvina 9-85...	103½	104½
Copen City 8-84..	96½	96¼	Transocean 7-80..	93½	95
Copen City 9-85..	102½	103¼	Transocean 8-82..	93¾	99¼
Copen Tel '35....	102½	103½	Transocean 9-25..	103¼	104¼
Copen Tel 8½-86..	100¼	101¼	Transocean 8-86..	93½	99¼
Corning 8¼-86.....	99¼	100¼	TRW 7½-83.....	93½	94¼
Courtaulds 9-82..	102¾	103¾	UniMarch 9-82...	101½	102½
Courtaulds 9¼-85.	103½	104½			
CutlerHam 7½-80.	95	96			
Denmark 9¼-85..	104½	105½			
Dow Cor 8½-86 ..	102½	103½			
EIB 8¼-86.....	102¼	103¼			
El.France 8¼-86..	101	102			
Ericsson 9¼-85....	103¾	104¾			
Esso 8-85.....	105½	107½			
Esso 8-86.....	100½	101½			
FinImBkgBk 8½-86	97	98			
Ford 8-81.....	100¾	101¾			
GDF 9-85.....	105¾	106¾			
Gen Mills 7-80....	93¾	95¼			
Gen Mills 8-86....	98½	99½			
Gen Mot 8¾-86....	104	105			
Granges 8½-87....	97½	98½			
Gr.Metro 9¼-86..	102½	103½			
Gus 8½-86.....	98¼	99¼			
Haas 8¼-86	102	103			
Hambros 9½-85..	104¾	105¾			
Hamersley 9½-85	102½	103½			
Heiker Sid 9-75..	100½	101½			
Honda 7¼-81.....	94½	96			
I.S.E. 9-85.....	104¼	105¼			
ISE 8¼-86.....	100¾	101¾			

Floating Rates

Autopistas 9¾-75.	98¾	99¾
Enel 8¼-30.....	99	99½
GeneralCe 9½-80.	99½	100
Insilco 8¼-80.....	99	99½
Pepsi 9¼-80.....	99¼	99¾
Argentine 8¼-77..	96¾	97¼

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¼-88.	71½	72½
Amoco 5½-84.....	98	99
Apco 6-89.....	82	83
Ausussie 6-87.....	72	74
Avon Can 4¼-83..	79	80
Am Tob 5½-88....	106½	107¼
Asahi 6¼-84.....	96½	97½
Ashland 5-93.....	79¼	80¼
Beaf Foods 7¼-90	116½	117½
Chevron 5-88.....	96½	97½
Chesebr 6¼-94....	106½	107½
Chrysler 4¼-93...	63½	65½
Chrysler 5-93.....	73	76½
Cont Tele 5½-98..	97¼	98¼
Cumminsin 5-83..	142	144
Dai Nippon 6¼-91	123	125
EquityF 5¼-89....	84½	85½
EastKodak 4½-88	100	101
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	108¼	109¼
Firestone 5-85....	99¼	100¼
Ford 5-93.....	93¼	92½
Ford 6-95.....	105	107
Fuji Photo 6½-85.	127	137
GenElec 4¼-85...	99	100
GenFoods 4¾-82..	94	95
Gillette 4½-92....	82½	83½
Hitachi 6¼-84.....	83½	84½
Holiday Inns 8-85.	116¾	117¾
Honeywell 5-83....	110½	111¼
Int'l Nickel 5-92..	101½	102½
I.S.E. 6¾-99.....	101½	102½
Itoh 6½-89.....	105	107
J. Logan 4½-83..	102	103
W. Kidde 5-97.....	73¼	74¼
Komatsu 6¼-84....	89	90
Kubota 6¼-84.....	89	90
Lasco 5-88	72¾	73¾
Lear Corp.. 5-88..	57¼	58¾
Leasco Int 5-89....	40½	41½
LTV 5-88.....	40½	41½
MarkMidland 5-88.	94	95
Michelin 5-85.....	97¼	98¼
Miles 4¼-93.....	64½	65½
Mitsubishi 7-85..	95½	96½
MitsubShoji 7½-85	100½	101½
Mitsui 6½-83.....	100	101
Motorola 4½-93...	95½	96½
MurphyOil 5-89....	77	78
NabSco 5¼-93.....	103½	104½
Owens Ill 5-77.....	95¼	96¼
PanAm 5¼-88.....	40¼	41¼
Penney J.C. 6-89.	118	119
Pepsico 4½-87....	127¾	128¾
PhilMor 4¾-89....	108¾	110¾
Phil Lamp 4¼-83..	78¼	79½
Revlon 1	96¼	97¼
Revlon 4¾-93.....	101¼	102¼
ReynodsM 5-88..	73¾	74¾
Searle 4½-88.....	111¼	112½
Texaco 4½-86.....	82½	83½
Toshiba 6½-85....	86	87
20th Cent. 5-87....	55	56
Tyco 5-88.....	92	94
UnionCarb 4¾-82..	91	92
Utahint 5¼-83.....	160	162
WardFoods 5¾-88	67½	68½
WarnLam 4½-86..	122¼	123½

▼Ex-dividend.

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday.	97.97	91.66	106.20
Previous ..	97.97	91.66	106.20

Foreign Stock Indexes

1971

	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam..	97.0	97.8	126.0	97.0
Brussels.....	Closed			
Frankfurt ..	117.44	116.72	145.14	117.44
London 30..	403.8	409.6	430.8	365.2
London 500	178.77	181.10	190.75	132.46
Milan	Closed	46.74	60.09	45.29
Paris	Closed	83.5	104.7	83.5
Sydney	429.02	429.89	516.51	428.40
Tokyo (a)..	173.84	173.58	209.00	148.05
Tokyo (o)..	2279.04	2275.84	2740.98	1981.74
Zurich	319.2	312.5	357.1	307.3

(a) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 1, '71

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	1.4	Matsu El. Wks	840
Canon Camera.	161	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	76
Dai Nip. Print.	316	Mitsubi Corp.	125
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui & Co.	140
Fuji Photo	363	Mitsukoshi	400
Hitachi	89	Nippon Elec..	130
Honda Motor .	151	Sharp	150
C. Itoh	135	Shiseido	916
Japan Air Lines	1,623	Sony Corp ..	2,550
Kansai El P...	735	Sumitomo Bk.	340
Kao Soap	338	Taisho Marine	310
Kirin Brewery.	211	Takeda Chem...	138
Komatsu	138	Tejin	65
Kubota I Wks	130	Tokyo Marine.	384
Matsu E. Ind.	463	Toray	87
		Toyota Motor	347

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO.....	59.70	FreeStGed...	4.25
Algembank...	253.50	GEC.....	1.46
Amrobank...	56.20	Glaxo Gr....	3.57
A'damRubb.	36.50	Guinness....	1.63
Pakker.....	27.50	Hawker-Sidd	2.76
Heineken.....	204.70	Hudson-Bay.	8.40
H.V.A.....	62	ImpChem...	2.91
Holland-Am.	85.50	IOS Mgt ne	52½
Hoogovens...	57.30	Mar&Spen...	2.80
I.O.S. Ltd ..	50.50	MetalBox..	3.76
I.P.I.....	52½	Nichols.....	0.43½
K.L.M.....	105.50	RandMines..	1.11
Philips new..	30.70	Rank Or....	7.10
Rcheco.....	215	RoyalDutch..	18.25
Rolinco.....	151.50	R.T.Z.....	1.84
Rey.Dutch..	124.40	Shell.....	3.40
Unilever....	103.30	Tube Invest.	4.04
Ver.Machine	80.50	Union Corp..	1.29
		Vickers.....	0.70
		WarLn3½....	39.62½
		West Deep...	3.35
		West Drief..	7.35
		West Hold....	7.15
		West Mi'—	1.84
		Woolworth....	0.71½
		ZCI.....	35½

London

Anglo-AmCp.	2.10	Land Sec....	1.750
Anglo-Amin	15.00	B.Boveri....	930
BarclayBank	5.34	Ciba-Geigy..	2,290
EaechamGr.	3.05	Cr.Suisse....	3,325
Bowater....	1.53	Fischer.....	1,050
BritAmTob..	3.05	Hof'Roche bi	167,000
Brit.Oxygen.	0.63	Nestlé.....	2,640
Brit.Petrole.	5.70	Sandoz.....	3,620
Brit.LeyM...	0.46½	Stk B.Suisse.	3,460
Charterhd....	1.72	Suize	—
Courtaulds...	1.13½	U.B. Suisse..	3,825
Chrysler.....	0.26		
Coggins&C...	0.67½		
DeBeer Def..	1.72		
Decca Rec...	2.12		
Distillers....	1.42		
Dunlop	1.33		
Elmus.Ind....	1.55		

*Ex dividend.

Zurich

Alusuisse....	1,750
B.Boveri.....	930
Ciba-Geigy...	2,290
Cr.Suisse....	3,325
Fischer.....	1,050
Hof'Roche bi	167,000
Nestlé.....	2,640
Sandoz.....	3,620
Stk B.Suisse.	3,460
Suize	—
U.B. Suisse..	3,825

Markets Closed

Stock Exchanges in Belgium, France and Italy were closed yesterday, Nov. 1, for All Saints Day.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	833.13	840.25	823.31	825.86	—13.14
20 Trn	228.56	229.75	222.66	223.32	— 5.87
15 Util	112.05	112.51	110.84	111.29	— 0.61
65 Stk	292.21	293.10	286.59	287.43	— 4.97

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	104.84	101.87	102.22	—1.63
20 Railroads ...	42.49	41.36	41.42	— .94
55 Utilities	56.61	55.67	55.89	— .31
500 Stocks	94.43	92.48	92.80	—1.43

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 29	220,651	312,897	8,414
Oct. 28	265,802	453,725	6,565
Oct. 27	258,857	426,123	7,075
Oct. 26	299,522	509,063	4,287
Oct. 25	163,819	250,902	2,857

*These totals are included in the sales figures

Market Summary

Oct. 29, '71

Most Actives—New York

Airco Inc	125,400	16⅝	—1¼
Stude Worth	121,600	39¾	—1½
MobilOil	109,900	48¼	— ⅛
Va E:Pow	106,100	19¼	— ¼
Am Te'&Tel	93,400	42¼	— ⅛
US Steel	77,200	26¾	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	77,000	30¾	— ⅛
Occiden Pet	77,500	13¾	— ⅛
Pittston Co	77,000	33½	—4⅝
Kennecott	73,200	22½	—1⅜
Int Utils	69,500	38¾	— ⅜
US Fide Gty	64,600	43⅜	— ⅛
Scott Paper	62,300	14⅜	— ⅛
Pan Am	61,700	16¾	—1⅛
Royal Dut	59,700	35¾	—1⅛

Nov. 1, 1971

Volume, all stocks, 10,960,000 shares.

Volume, 15 stocks, 1,257,600 shares.

Ratio, 15 stocks, 11.5 percent.

Average price, 15 stocks, $28.95.

New 1971, highs, 6; lows, 158.

Issues traded in: 1,656.

Advances, 291; declines, 1,143; unchanged, 247.

N.Y. stock index: 51.30 —0.77; industrials: 54.66 —0.87; transportation: 44.59 —1.34; utility: 36.93 —0.25; finance: 51.80 —0.94.

Most Actives—American

TWA wt	65.7	20	—23½
Banister Cll	47.800	14⅝	—3¾
Chmp Hom	42,200	35¾	—13¼
BranAirw A	33,300	13⅞	—11⅛
Equity Corp	26,400	5¼	— ⅜
STP Corp	26,200	15⅝	— ⅛
Alleg Airl	24,900	9⅝	—1⅛
Arctic Ent	24,600	37⅛	—1⅜
PuntaGrd ls	23,700	21¼	—3¼
Denton App	23,200	69	—13½
Approx total stock sales			2,840,000
Stock sales year ago			2,241,733

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.69	24.35	24.40	—.21

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
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Oct. 27	258,857	426,123	7,075
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Oct. 25	163,819	250,902	2,857

*These totals are included in the sales figures

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 6

CmE 1.60pf	KCPL 4pf	PSEG 7.40pf
Hobart Mfg	Long IL pf	Westvaco pf

NEW LOWS- 133

Airco Inc	Fleischmn Ma	NatCashR
Alexanders	FstNatBos	Nat Distill
Allea Lud pf	FstWisc Bk	Nevada Pw
Allis Chalm	Fla Gas	Newmont
Alcoa	Freept Min	Opelika Mfg
Amer Hess	Gen Firepig	Outlet Co
AmerHess pf	Gen Instru	Pac Tin
Am Ryan	Gen Refrac	Penn Dix
A MotCik pf	Gen Steel	Phillips Pet
Am Smelt	Grace Co	Pitney Bow
AmSo Afric	Granby Min	Pittston Co
Ancorp Svc	GtAtlPac	Portec Inc
Appld Mag	GrtLkDred	Prod Rsrch
ArlenD St	Grolier Inc	Ramada wi
Asd Spring	Grumman Cp	Raymond Int
Bank of NY	Gulf Resrc	Reeves Bro
Basic Inc	Hamm Pap	Revlon
Becton Dick	Handy Har	Reynold Mtl
Beico Pet	Hanna Ming	Royal Dut
Belden Corp	Homestke	Schgrd Ind
Bengast	Hoskins Bay	Scott Paper
Bliss Laug	Ing Rand pf	ScuddDVst
Bulova Wat	Inspirel Cop	SouthCol Ed
Camp RLA	Intl Harv	Staley Mfg
Camp Soup	Int Mining	Std Brands
Can Pacif	Int Multifd	Std Press
Cent Soya	Int Nickel	Stake Van C
Cerro Corp	IntT&T pf K	StuWor prB
Charter NY	Kaisr Alum	Superior Oil
Chem NY	KaisrAl 5?pf	Talley Ind
Cin Milcrn	Kennecott	Telesyne
Colo Intrste	KerrMcG	TexEtron
Colum Gas	Keyst Con In	TexGulSul
Cont Can	KLM Airl	Texas Ind
Cont Oil	Kroger Co	Travlge Int
ContOil pf	Leesona Co	TRW 4.50pf
Cent Steel	Lubrizol	Uniroyal
Cooper Ind	MacAndFo	UniShops
Dome Mine	Madian Fd	UnBrnd pf8
DPF Inc	Marine Mid	Unit Gas
Electn Data	Maryld Cup	US Steel
ElPaso NG	McIntyr Min	USM Stp
Estorlin Cp	Merrill Lyn	Vendo Co
Fairmont	Mesta Mach	Viacom Int
Fa'sett	Mich Tube	Westvaco
FedSignS	Mont Pow	Weyerhsr

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In %	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge

Continued from Page 8.

29¾	20	McGH pf1.20	5	31½	31½	31½	31½		
11	5	McGreg Don	19	5½	5½	5½	5½	—	⅛
165	66	McIntyr .85p	z100	66	66	65½	65½	—	⅝
23¾	14	McKee .40p	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	—	⅛
77	48	McLean 1.20	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—	⅝
82¼	12⅞	McLouth Stl	11	13¾	13⅞	13	13	—	⅛
19¼	14⅝	McNeil .70	15	15⅜	15⅜	15	15	—	⅛
23½	15¼	Mead Corp 1	70	19	19¼	18⅞	18⅞		
48	23⅜	Mead pf$2.80	12	41⅞	41¾	41¾	42¼	+	⅜
44¾	34⅝	MedusaC 1.20	9	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	—	1¼
11	4¼	MEI Cp	5	5¼	5¼	5	5	—	⅛
89¾	40½	Melv Sho .80	7	55	55¼	55¾	54¾	—	¼
79½	25¾	Memorex Cp	260	29¼	29½	28	28⅛	—	1⅝
135¾	78	MercanS 1.40	15	125	127	125	125	—	2¼
117¾	94⅜	Merck 2.20	126	114⅝	114⅝	113¾	113¾	—	1⅝
29⅛	9¾	MeredithCp .70	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	—	⅛
40	32½	MerrLyn .40	9	32¾	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	—	¾
38	38⅜	Mesa Pet .10	4	42⅜	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+	⅛
107	79¼	Mes sr pf2.20	8	80½	80½	80½	80½	—	2¾
11	9¼	MesaTr .81g	49	10	10¼	9¾	9¾	—	⅛
31¼	24½	MesteM 1.40	10	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	—	1
26⅞	15½	MGM	23	17⅜	17¾	17½	17⅝	—	⅛
30⅜	17⅜	Metromd .50	43	26	26	25¾	25¾	—	⅛
80½	54⅜	MGIC Inv .20	61	73¼	73½	72½	73		
18⅝	13⅝	Mich Gs Ut 1	7	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+	⅛
17⅜	13¼	Mich Tue 1	12	13¾	13¾	13	13¼	—	⅛
25⅜	12⅜	Microdot .40g	69	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+	⅜
20¾	16⅛	MidConIT .92	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛		
25⅜	22⅛	MidSUtil 1.02	15	24	24¼	24	24⅛	+	⅛
35¼	16⅜	MidlU pf 1.40	110	17⅜	17⅜	17	17		
109¼	91½	Midwst Oil 3	5	104½	104½	104½	104½	+	⅛
87¾	40¼	MilesL 1.20	28	41⅜	42	40⅝	40⅞		

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10)

52 Wk High	Low	1971 — Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
		(Continued from Page 10)							
2⅞		Abrdn P .12t		12	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— 1/8
2¼		Acm Hamil		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2		Acme Prec		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½		Action —od		35	15¾	16¾	15¾	16½	+1
3¾		Adams Russ		16	5¾	5¾	5	5	
8¾		Admiral Intl		15	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	— ½
4½		A&E Plast P		22	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
1⅜		Aerodex Inc		11	2	2	2	2	
8¼		Aero Flo .30		12	13½	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
17½		Aerojet .50a		26	20¾	20½	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
4⅛		Aeronca Inc		9	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
4		Aerotel .10f		6	4⅛	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝		Aerovox Cp		12	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	
18⅝		Affil Cap Cp		14	11	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
6¼		Affil Cap wt		3	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9		Affil Hosp .20		7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
3		Aiken Ind		11	3	3	3	3	
9½		Airborne Frt		4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
5⅜		Airpax Elec		1	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
11		Airwick B .32		123	30⅝	30⅝	29	29	— 1
15¾		Ajax Ma .60g		2	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
52¾		AlaP pf4.20		225	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	— ¼
21¼		AlmWood 1.60		3	21¼	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
5		Alaska Airl		21	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝		Alba W .12p		46	5⅞	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
4½		Alden Ind		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17¾		AlisMfg 2.14g		37	28⅞	26⅞	26	26	— 1
4⅜		All Amer Ind		9	5⅜	5⅛	4⅞	5	— 1/16
8¾		Alleghy Airl		249	9⅛	10⅛	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜		Allegh Airl wt		19	5⅛	6⅛	5¼	6⅛	+ 1/16
8⅞		AlleghyCp wt		4	9¼	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝		Alliance TR		76	16⅛	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
2⅛		Allied Art		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¾		Allison Stl .40		40	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
4		Alpha Ind		4	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝		Alsemit Cp		1	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
12⅛		Alter Fds .58		5	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
51¼		Alcoa pf 3.75		z880	51¾	51⅝	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
10⅝		Amco Ind		47	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13⅜		A HessLL wt		63	15	15	14⅞	14⅝	— ⅜
7⅝		Am Agronom		32	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅜
6¾		A AdtVnd .20		6	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	
3¼		A BkShrs .21f		17	3⅝	3½	3	3¼	— ⅛
2.3e		ACentA 2.26g		48	27	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
6¼		A CenMfg wt		93	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23¾		A Fitch 1.36g		5	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
3⅜		Am Fitch wt		34	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅞		Am Intl Pict		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
3¼		A Israeli .23g		9	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	
9		A MaizeA .30		1	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
2½		A Manufac .33		3	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
18⅝		AmMotInns		9	25½	25½	25½	25½	
10⅝		AmPetr 1.10g		16	25¾	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3		Am Precisn		3	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7⅝		AmRityTr 1g		147	8¾	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
18		A Recreat Gr		10	22	22½	21⅝	21¾	— 1⅛
8¼		AmSat Equip		24	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
16⅞		AmTech I lf		23	6	6	5⅞	6	
16⅞		AmesDep Str		17	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
26⅛		Amrep Corp		86	25¾	25⅞	24¼	24½	+1⅛
23⅜		Angelica .1E		9	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛		Anglo Lautro		24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¾		Ansul Co .48f		18	9⅞	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
5¼		Anthony Ind		48	12	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1½		AO Indust		56	1½	1½	1½	1½	
2¾		Apollo Indust		10	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	
4½		Applied Data		25	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23½		Aquitain Ltd		13	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
17⅜		Arctic Enr		248	42¾	42¾	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅜
1¾	1¾	Argus Inc		7	2	2	2	2	
17⅞		ArizCmlCd C		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
16⅛		Ark Best .20		8	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
21⅜		ArkLGas 1.30		101	22⅜	22½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
7½		Arrow Elect		11	9⅜	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
18⅛		Arundl .13lf		5	19½	19½	19	19	—⅜
12⅞		Asamera Oil		121	14⅜	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—1
8¾		Ashl Oil Can		9	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
7		ASPRO .25b		4	8½	8½	8½	8½	
14⅝		AssdBaby .60		28	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ⅛
4⅜		AssdFdSt .20		6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
25¼		Assd Mf 2.40g		21	26	26	25½	25⅝	— 1/16
23		AssdProd .40		16	27	27	27	27	
6¾		Astrex Inc		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7¾		Atalanta Cp		10	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
1⅜		Atco Chem		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15		Atico Mtg .20		26	23⅛	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
4½		Atico Mtg wt		21	9½	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	
11½		AtlMin 1.16g		35	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
2⅛		Atlas Cp wt		86	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18⅛		Augat Inc		49	23⅝	23⅝	21¾	21¾	— 1⅜
1⅞		Austral Oil		17	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛		Auto Stdg		49	12¾	13⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
6		Autocrat Rad		11	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
5		AutomSvc .20		18	5⅝	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
32		AutoSwft .60g		2	53⅞	52⅝	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
3		AVC Corp		1	5½	5½	5½	5½	
6¼		AVEMC .10		44	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
31¼		Avondl 1.20b		1	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅛

B

16⅞		BadgMtr .36g		1	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
12		BagelCop .48b		2	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝		Baker Ind		12	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅜		Baker M .40d		6	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
19¾		Bald DH .60		7	21⅝	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
7		Bald Sec .16g		7	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
2⅝		Bang Pun wt		8	3⅜	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8⅜		Banister Cntl		470	15⅝	15⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ¾
23		BankrUt .21g		11	29⅜	25⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
3⅛		Banner Indus		11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4½		Barb Lynn		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
9½		Barnes Eng		16	11¾	11¾	11	11	— ½
5⅝		Barnwel Ind		18	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
11		Barry R 1.67f		24	17⅜	17½	17	17	
6⅛		Barry Wr .20		14	7½	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝		Bartell Med		24	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6		BartonSp .32		7	11⅛	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9		BartonBr .45f		2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
5¾		Bartons Cdy		2	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅜		Baruch Fostr		6	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	
2⅜		BASI Inc		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅛		Bass Ind 1		7	22⅞	23	22⅜	22⅝	
5¼		Behavioral RL		16	6⅝	6⅝	6	6¼	
8⅜		Behring Corp		30	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
4		Bell Electrn		6	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
7		Belmont .40f		3	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
17		BenSIM 1.55g		21	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
4		Ben SIMg wt		12	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
6⅜		Ben-us Corp		12	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
6⅛		BergBrun .24		8	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29½		Berg-B pf1.15		5	27½	27½	27½	27½	
4⅜		Berkey Corp		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
20		Berry Cpt .10g		18	32⅜	33⅜	32⅜	33	+ ⅛
6⅝		Beth. Cp .78f		5	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅝		Beverly Enl		40	9¼	9¾	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
17⅜		Big Bear 1.0		8	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
23⅜		BinnySmith T		100	33	33	32½	32½	— ⅝
17		Bio Dynam		39	29	29	27½	27⅝	— 1
4⅛		Bluebird Inc		32	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
1⅝		Bluebird wt		16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
14		Bohack Corp		20	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
2	2⅜	Bol Boronek		5	3¼	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
11½		Boston Comp		80	12	12⅜	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
3½		Botany Ind		65	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
3½		Bowmar Ins		6	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
14⅛		Bowne Co .16		15	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
13		Bow Vall .10		28	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	
17½		Brad Ragan		59	23⅜	23⅜	22	22	—1⅛
21¾		BradfCorp Sy		76	23½	23½	23½	23½	—1⅜
9		Branch In .50		28	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅝
6¼		BrantAir wt		11	17⅜	17⅜	16½	16½	— ⅞
7⅜		BrnhAirA .21f		203	15⅝	15¾	13⅞	13⅞	—1⅛
14⅝		BrescanLt 1b		185	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
1⅜		Brean Ea .40		5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
7¼		Breeze .52f		11	10⅛	10⅜	9¾	9¾	—1⅛
3½		BroDart Ind		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜		Brown Co wt		22	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
24		BwnF A .40b		9	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
23½		BwnF B .40b		40	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
8¼		Bruce Robert		11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
23		BT Mtg Inv		70	24⅝	24½	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
11½		BTB E Corp		35	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
7½		BTUEsg .07p		2	7½	7½	7	7	—⅛
6¾		Buehler Cp		3	3⅞	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
10		Buell In .15d		2	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
15⅜		Bundy Corp 1		4	25¾	26¾	25¾	26⅜	— ⅛
4		Burgess Ind		15	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17⅛		Burns IntL .60		16	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3		Burr JP .85g		20	4⅛	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
4½		Butler Aviat		17	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10		Butler Gs Oil		31	12	12	11⅞	12	

C

11¾		CableCom Gn		41	11⅜	11⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—1¼
25⅝		Cabot Forbes		55	25⅝	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
35⅝		Caldor .10d		77	37	37½	35⅝	36⅛	— ⅝
13⅜		Calcomp		47	17½	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
40⅜		CalPrtFCem 1		9	35¾	33¾	33¾	33½	— ⅝
3		Calvert Expl		30	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25⅜		Camcolnc .15		11	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
8⅝	5 7-16	CampbChib		48	5 9-16	5 9-16	5	5½	— ⅛
12⅝		Camp Ind .30		3	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3 3-16	CdnExp G&O		33	3⅝	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅜		Cdn Homestd		54	8	8	7¾	7¾	—9-16
18½		Cdnltydro .25		7	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
25½		CdnIst P 1.80		2	22	22	22	22	
18⅝		CdnJavln .44f		216	10¼	10¼	9¾	9⅞	—1½
5		Cdn Marconi		117	3¼	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4 3-16	Cdn Merrill		12	4⅜	4½	4 5-16	4¼	+ ⅛
11⅝		Cdn OccidNt		4	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35½		Cdn SuperOil		10	37¼	38	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
7⅛		Canaveri Int		16	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝		Canoga Ind		15	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
21⅞		Cap Ind .16p		23	19⅝	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
8¼		Career Acad		60	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
19⅞		Caressa .15g		14	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
10	8¾	Carnata 1.20		17	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ½
16½		Caro Pipelin		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
71½		CaroPL pf 5		2120	70	70	70	70	—1
10⅞		Carousel Fsh		4	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24⅛		CarrolDv .99f		19	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
4⅜		Castleton Ind		9	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
23¾		Cavitron Cp		21	12	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
11⅞		CollyCraft		13	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
53		CenAlle pf3.50		z180	46¾	46¾	46	46	—1⅜
59½		CenPwLt pf 4		z25	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ⅝
16⅝		Cen Sec 1.45g		13	13¾	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37½		C Sec pfCl.52		z100	28	28	27¾	27¾	—1¼
27⅜		Century El .60		14	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞		Century Ind .24		27	8	9⅛	8	8¾	+ ⅜
9⅜		Cenvron Cp		27	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
73	7¼	ChadMfg .40		1	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
48¼		Champlin .10		432	20¾	20¾	20	20⅛	—1⅛
7¼		Charan Ind		32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39		Chart Co .15g		74	22	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
21⅜		Charter Med		13	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
24½		CherryBurr		2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
30		ChiRIVI 1.40a		5	24½	24½	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
27⅛		Child World		20	25	26	25	26	— ⅜
1⅝	1¼	Christian Cos			24	8	8	7½	— ⅛
18		CIC Leasing		30	17	17	16½	16½	— ½
18		CIC Leasing		30	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
12½		Cinerama S Lst		5	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
5⅛		Cinerama		40	3⅛	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
46⅞		Circle-K .32		5	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
11⅜		CitSv AR wt		19	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
15½		CitizenF .24		12	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
16⅜		Citizens Mtg		26	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
5⅝		CitizMtg wt		36	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13½		CityGsFla		80	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17¾		ClarkeGr .20		16	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
19⅜		Clarkson Ind		30	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6¼		Clarostat		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞		Clary Corp		14	6⅝	6½	6	6	— ⅛
18⅝		Clinton Mer		6	13¾	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝		Clopay .37f		6	14⅛	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅜		CMI Corp		5	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25	20¾	CMI Inv wt		38	25¼	25½	24	24	—1
28⅜	24¼	CMI Inv Cp		80	47½	47½	45⅝	45⅝	—1
9		Coburn Corp		51	7¼	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22	12	Coff Mat .18b		49	21⅝	21½	20	20	—1⅛

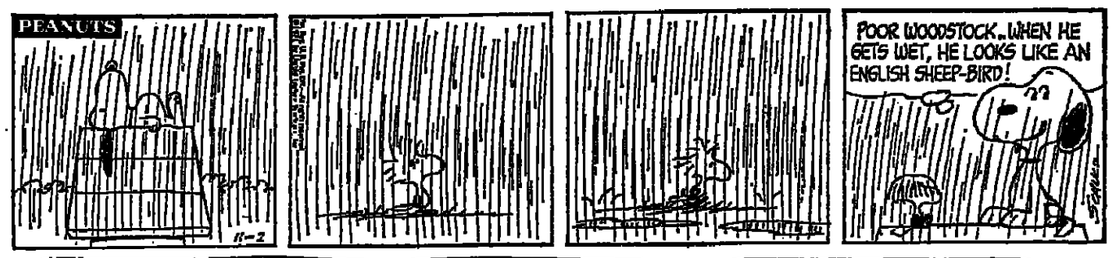
D

7⅝		Cohen Hatld		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec .10		13	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜	
		CoilInti Inc		89	35	35⅛	34	34⅜	
19⅜		Co'e Natl .44		3	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
38¼		Coleman .40		39	26½	26⅜	25¾	25¾	—1
36		Co'on Cml		73	24	25⅝	24	24¼	+1⅛
18⅝		Co'on Snd .20		12	9½	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	
24		ColwlCo .07h		10	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
31¾		ColwMt 2.24g		67	29	29⅛	28½	28⅞	
11⅜		Colwi Mtg wt		62	10½	10¾	9⅞	10	— ⅛
21¾		Combustn Eq		41	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
27⅝		Compaco .73		7	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
10½		Comcast A		1	8⅞	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
18⅞		CmlSatel .40		14	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
21⅜		Commodor		45	15	15	14	14	—1⅛
14⅝		CmlHlth Fac		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
20½		CmlPsych Cl		22	19½	19½	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
16		Compoind .36		3	17½	17½	17½	17½	
17¼		Compreh Des		3	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅝		CompuDyne		26	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	
7⅞		Compuco Ind		18	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
5⅝		Comput Instr		10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
13½		Comput Invst		5	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4⅜		Comp M .20e		1	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
21		Computrol		15	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23½		Conchemco		24	17⅛	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅛
13¾		Concord Fab		6	6¼	6¼	6	6	
15⅝		Condec Corp		16	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	
6⅜		Conelly Con		11	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11¼		Connecr .30b		10	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
11	4	Conray Inc		25	9¼	9½	9	9	
1 15-16	15-16	Con Cdn Far		24	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	
15⅝	7⅜	ConDenS .10g		4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
9⅛	4	Con Nat Sh A		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
13⅜	5¾	Con OG 1.12t		120	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	— ⅜
1.95e	8⅛	Con Refrig		29	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Cont Mator		32	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
5⅜	2⅜	Cont Tel wt		4	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	14⅜	CookPJV .30g		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17½	7	Cooper Jarrl		8	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
11⅞	5	Cordon Intl		23	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24	21⅜	Core Labs		25	10½	10⅝	9¾	9¾	—
31	22	Corn Bik .72		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
22½	19¼	Cousins 1.31g		40	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
25⅝	16½	CoxCble Com		6	17½	17¾	17½	17½	
9	3½	Craig Corp		43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8¼	CramerE .37f		9	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	Creative Mat		5	8½	7⅞	8½	8½	
28¾	27	CreoleP 2.40a		8	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅛
16½	5¼	Crest Foam		2	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Crestmont		12	4	4⅛	4	4	
29	19¾	Crompton .80		27	24½	24½	23½	23½	— ⅝
55⅝	22½	CwnCPt 1.22t		20	22¼	22¼	21¼	21½	— ⅛
14	7	Crystal Oil		6	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
20½	12	Cubic Cp .15g		22	13⅜	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Curtis Math		4	5⅜	5¾	5¾	5⅝	— ⅛
46½	25¼	Cuttera .44		64	35	35¾	34½	34½	
38⅝	23¾	CutlerB .44		3	37½	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛

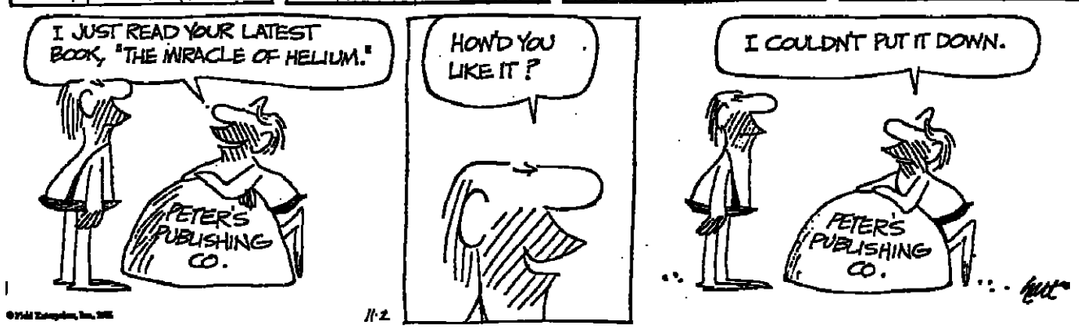
E

10½	5¼	Eagle Cloth		2	7	7	7	7	
29⅛	24¼	Earl Scheb		10	29	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Earth Resrcs		9	4¾	4¾	4⅝		

PEANUTS



B.C.



L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY

BUZ SAWYER



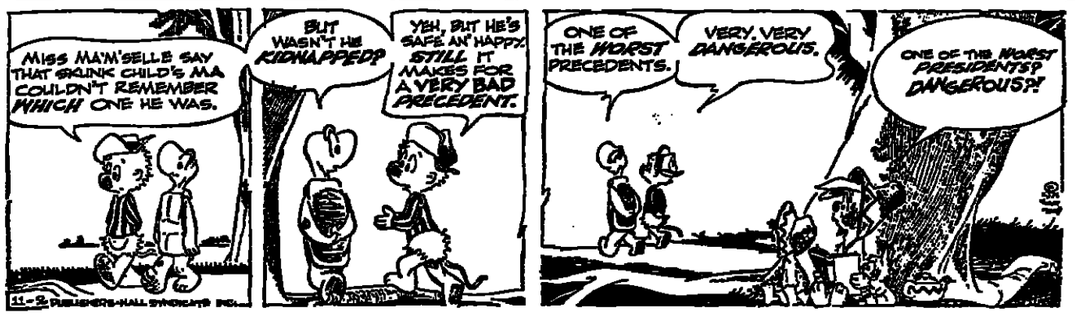
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The international team match of 160 deals for the right to represent the United States in the 1972 world team olympiad ended in a victory for the world champion Aces.

The diagramed deal from that match resulted in a large gain to the Aces's opponents, and a legal argument.

In the closed room, South for the opponents reached four spades doubled after the auction shown. Jim Jacoby, sitting West for the Aces, cashed two heart winners and shifted to a diamond. The declarer took the diamond ace and won the next four tricks by cross-ruffing in diamonds and clubs. He then ruffed a heart in the closed hand and ruffed a third club to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ 8
♡ J
◇ 10 6
♣ —

WEST
♠ K
♡ Q
◇ —
♣ 10 9

EAST
♠ J 4
♡ —
◇ K
♣ A

SOUTH
♠ A Q 10
♡ —
◇ —
♣ Q

The heart jack was led from dummy and East discarded his club ace. South ruffed and started to play the club queen.

The question now was whether this was a "played card" within the meaning of the laws. The laws state that a card is played when it is held on or near the table in such a position that partner could see it if he were looking.

The tournament director ruled, in the face of conflicting evidence, that the card was not played and South played the spade ace.

After dropping the spade king, cashing the spade queen and making his established club, South made an overtrick.

However, if the club queen had been ruled a "played card," East would have ruffed and played his diamond king, promoting West's spade king as the setting trick. The result in the replay was five clubs doubled by East, down two tricks for 300 points, giving the Aces' opponents 12 international match points. A different ruling would have resulted in a gain for the Aces of 11 points.

NORTH
♠ 8 5 3 2
♡ J 7 4 3
◇ A 10 6 4 3
♣ —

WEST
♠ K
♡ A K Q 9
◇ Q 9 7
♣ 10 9 8 5 2

EAST
♠ J 4
♡ 10 8 2
◇ K J 5 2
♣ A K 6 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q 10 9 7 6
♡ 6 5
◇ 8
♣ Q J 7 3

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♣	2 ♠
3 ♣	3 ♠	Pass	Pass
4 ♣	4 ◇	Dbl.	4 ♠
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game
by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZALBE
BEREM
SPECHY
AVGASE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BUILT SHEAF UNPACK COWARD
Answer: The word "chaste" gives you what he does—HE ACTS

BOOKS

FRAGMENTS OF MY FLEECE

By Dean Acheson. Norton. 222 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Stephen S. Rosenfeld

DEAN Acheson had great professional talents in the ways of law and diplomacy and, more germane to this book, he had great personal talents in the ways of cultural sensibility and friendship. He was a completed personality to an extent that few people are: someone who, at least to an outsider's view, had lived through a grand cycle and had done and experienced all those things that could conceivably have lain within the ambit of a man of his culture and class.

Throughout this collection of essays and addresses, as indeed throughout his record in public service, there runs a sense of absolute conviction and self-assurance, or, if you will, a quite total inability to question premises. It was the most admirable or the most disquieting quality of Dean Acheson, depending on one's point of view.

He could truly believe, for instance, that lawyers have special qualities of judgment and wisdom which peculiarly fit them for the conduct of large affairs. As though lawyers are not prey to the same lapses that afflict the rest of us. As though Acheson himself, for all his command of the legal method and his independent patrician mind, had not succumbed to the people's outsized view of the postwar Communist threat, had not thus dignified that view, and had not gone on to fashion outsized policies accordingly.

An unapologetic elitist—with status and pride you don't have to apologize for anything, I suppose—he vigorously lamented the passing of an age where men like himself moved naturally into position of influence. One is not surprised that Harry Truman leaned on him, or that Acheson repaid Truman's trust with a loyalty which is itself a legend. Nor is one surprised that the single important issue on which Acheson disagreed with his chief was the establishment of Israel. Truman, more than a politician, was for it. Acheson, seeming to lack within himself a crucial dimension of compassion, took a diplomat's measured reading and came out against. His support for Rhodesia, argued in this book, illustrates a similar point.

Perhaps no one whose birth and upbringing and station have not bred into him the profound Anglo-Saxon self-confidence and the personal security of a Dean Acheson can understand how he could have acted so decisively and how he could have stayed so uncritically detached from the results. It simply never seemed to occur to him to ask if some of the difficulties the nation fell into after his public days arose not from others' mismanagement or from general social-political change, but from decisions he himself had taken—decisions whose consequences he did not foresee or even acknowledge as the consequences of *his* decisions once they had occurred.

It was not, I would say, just that doubt was a stranger to him. It was perhaps that his code of service denied him that luxury. Either a man was ready and accountable, or he was not. As he told his grandson's prep school class, in 1968, "protest is a waste of time; idealism is not enough. What is essential is what you are going to attain." There spoke our last authentic Puritan, not a mere "character" but a genuine anachronism, a man true to his own faith in an age that has none.

Stephen S. Rosenfeld is a member of the editorial staff of The Washington Post.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"T.R. Baskin" is a "comedy for people with a high tolerance for whimsy," Vincent Canby reports. Directed by Herbert Ross, written and produced by Peter Hyams, the movie casts Candice Bergen as an "amiable, wisecracking, small-town girl who seeks a fulfilling life in Chicago. Apparently she's been living in a coal mine," said the critic, "since she's surprised to discover a culture that wires its elevators with music, makes its office buildings airtight for air-conditioning, eats TV dinners and warps its men. Somewhere deep inside there is, I suspect, a real, touching film crying to get out with something more than a wisecrack," said the critic, "but neither Hyams nor Ross have been able to find it."

"The Todd Killings," directed and produced by Barry Shear, screenplay by Dennis Murphy, "holds you fast, while exasperatingly missing out on three levels," writes Howard Thompson. As a character study of a 23-year-old psychopath, the film has a "fine performance" by Robert F. Lyons, says Thompson. But he is "no more indicative of a dangerous void in today's contemporary youth, as the movie insists, than Jack the Ripper was of Old London." Secondly, as a suspense melodrama, the picture is "absurd," in Thompson's opinion. And "nothing really accounts for the hero or his heinous behavior." Even so, said the critic, the direction, photography, and "subtle meshing of the incidents make for an engrossing, often gripping eyeful."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	O	F	F	S		S	M	U	T		S	P	E	W
E	M	I	L	E		T	I	T	I		P	E	R	I
B	E	R	Y	L		E	L	E	C	T	I	O	N	S
S	I	S		F	A	L	L			A	R	N	I	E
		T	R	I	P	E		D	E	L	A	Y	E	D
L	A	T	E	S	T		C	A	N	O	E			
A	L	E	P	H		N	O	M	I	N	A	T	E	D
I	M	A			T	I	R	E	D			A	L	E
C	A	M	P	A	I	G	N	S		S	A	K	I	S
			A	L	L	E	Y		S	T	R	E	A	K
R	A	T	T	L	E	R		A	O	R	T	A		
E	R	A	T	O			E	R	N	E		P	A	L
P	O	L	I	T	I	C	A	L		T	R	O	N	A
I	S	L	E		D	O	S	E		C	O	L	I	C
N	E	S	S		A	X	E	S		H	I	L	L	Y

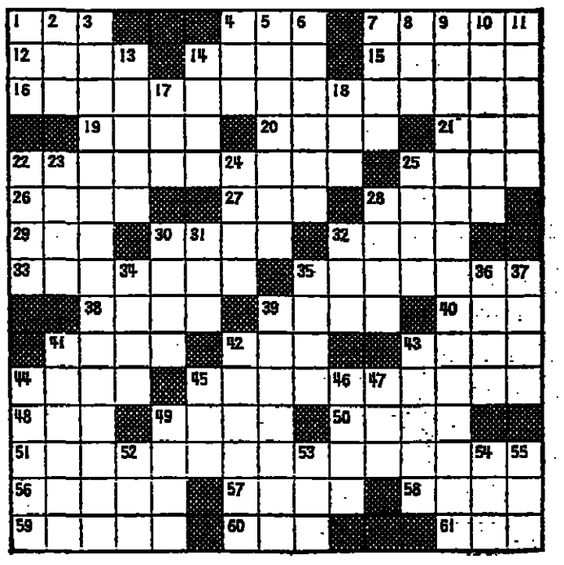
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Gypsy village
4 Ice, in Bonn
7 Thin nails
12 Greek contest
14 Hindu god of fire
15 Actress Anouk
16 Mayor's concern
19 State confidently
20 Geraint's wife
21 Treadmill
22 Entrusting to an agent
25 Adriatic resort
26 Trees
27 Khan
28 Riot-control spray
29 Wallach
30 Ostro or Visi
32 Strip of Mideast
33 Election directive
35 Supposed trademark of the majority
38 Turn out
39 Make weary
40 N. Z. fish
41 Kind of kick
42 Weekday: Abbr.
43 Boris Godunov, e.g.
44 Fragrant necklaces
45 Voters
48 Break bread
49 Women's W. W. II group
50 Part of Q.E.D.
51 Party event
56 Eastern title
57 Biblical locale
58 Time periods
59 Musical symbols
60 Reed
61 Ship-shaped clock

DOWN

1 "My —— Sal"
2 Long ——
3 Yippies, Women's Lib et al.
4 Alter ——
5 Heap abuse against
6 Brownish pigment
7 Kind of saw
8 Grand Canyon area
9 It happened to Emily
10 Expose to view
11 Fracas
13 Church areas
14 Site of Taj Mahal
17 Triangle part
18 Fix, as prices
22 Judge
23 First name in jazz
24 English poet laureate, 1692-1715
25 Lounge around
28 Promenade
30 Show surprise
31 Giant of yore
32 Hodges
34 Bob and Ray, etc.
35 Levantine ketch
36 Small thrush
37 Land of the fels
39 Late item atop a news story
41 Alas!
42 One who censures
43 Jalopy
44 Outcast
45 Rabbit feature
46 Numerical suffix
47 Grampus
49 Napoleonic and Crimean
52 N. L. player
53 Law, to Caesar
54 "—— for the money"
55 Overdraft abbr.



هكذا من الأهرام

Oakland Doesn't 'Gamble' on Touchdown

Raiders Tie Chiefs on Blanda's Field Goal

By Kenneth Denlinger

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 1 (WP). George Blanda drove the Oakland Raiders from a 10-point deficit to within an inch or so of victory yesterday. Then coach John Madden decided winning isn't always everything and ordered him to kick the field goal that produced a 20-20 tie with Kansas City.

"I didn't think one second, one-tenth of a second (about going for the touchdown)," Madden said. "The only time you don't go for a tie is when you need a win. Going for it any other time is for the guys in the bars."

Blanda's eight-yard field goal from a difficult angle ("no gimme by any means") enabled him to become the highest scorer in pro football history with 1,609 points. Lou Groza had 1,608.

"You stay in this game 22 years things are gonna happen," Blanda said.

Most of Madden's players—and especially the 44-year-old Blanda—wanted to go for a touchdown on fourth down after Don Highsmith was ruled to have been stopped just short of the end zone.

"I would have called the same play (to Highsmith) if they'd been the same defense," Blanda said after a long shower. "It (Madden's call) was right, I guess. The players always want to go for it, but sometimes in the heat of battle the judgment from the sideline is better."

So, with 2 minutes 31 seconds left, Blanda lofted an eight-yard field goal that might have disappointed the players, the guys in the bar and a record crowd of 54,715, but kept the Raiders and Chiefs tied for first in the American Conference West.

After the ensuing kickoff, the Chiefs showed their conservatism by trying to nudge the ball into field-goal range. Wendel Hayes nearly did it on a 19-yard run with a screen pass, but Jan Stenerud's 53-yard effort with six seconds remaining was short by four yards.

When Blanda entered the game with slightly more than 11 minutes left, the Chiefs had a 20-10 lead, on two Ed Podolak runs and 12 and 37-yard field goals by Stenerud.

On his first series of downs, Blanda passed the Raiders 66 yards in three plays, the final 24 on a throw to Fred Biletnikoff.

After the defense belted the Chiefs back to their own seven, the offense was 45 yards from the winning touchdown. Highsmith, with a great block from guard George Buehler, dashed 24 yards to the 19 and another three yards after Blanda just missed Biletnikoff in the end zone.

Then on third and seven from the 16, Blanda called a play his own players thought was wrong—a trap up the middle.

"In the huddle, one of the guards said, 'That won't work,'" Blanda said. It did, and Highsmith blasted 10 yards. Two more rushes got the ball to the two, and Highsmith remains convinced he should have been given a touchdown instead of being called inches short.

"I spun off (Willie) Lanier and I was sure I got in," he said. "I'm real anxious to see the films."

Packers vs. Lions

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1 (UPI).—The Green Bay Packers and Detroit Lions appear certain to provide a good high-scoring show here tonight.

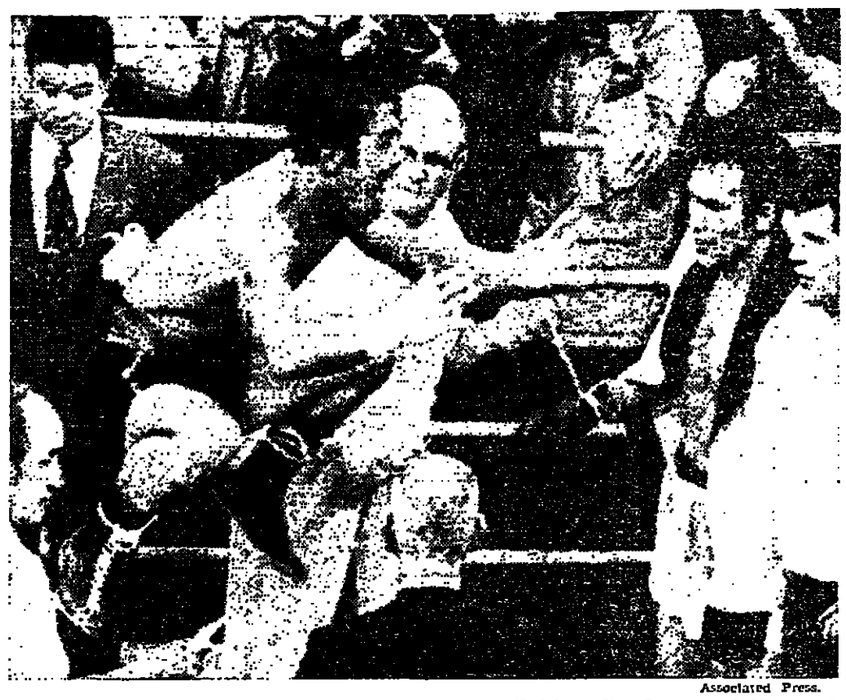
Four players—three of them Lions—were leading individual categories in National Football Conference Central Division statistics, and two others—both Lions—were runners-up going into the seventh week of play.

Steve Owens of Detroit, somewhat of a surprise, is the leading rusher in the NFC. He has piled up 484 yards for an average of just less than 81 yards per game. Green Bay has possibly one of the best one-two running punches in Donny Anderson and rookie John Brockington. Anderson is fifth in the NFC with 419 yards and Brockington is seventh with 349.

Lem Barney and Ron Jessie are the most effective kick returners in the conference. Barney leads in punt returns with an average of 10.8 yards per carry and Jessie is out in front of the kickoff returners with a 39.6-yard average. Dave Hampton of the Packers ranks third in kickoff returns with a 30.4 average.

The Packers' Ken Ellis is the leading interceptor in the NFC with six and Detroit's Dick Lebeau is in a four-way tie for third with four interceptions.

Detroit quarterback Greg Landry is the second best passer in the conference with 1,054 yards and 10 touchdowns on 64 completions in 127 throws. Lion kicker Erroll Mann, a former Packer, is the second leading scorer with 51 points on 11 field goals and 18 extra points.



Associated Press.

BIG LEAP—Koichi Wajima of Japan is a happy fighter after he scored 15-round decision over Italy's Carmelo Bossi in Tokyo Sunday to win the World Boxing Association junior-middleweight title.

Griese Directs Dolphins Past Rams, 20-14

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1 (AP).—Bob Griese threw two touchdown passes, including a 74-yarder to Paul Warfield, and the Miami Dolphins survived a Los Angeles Rams rally in the fourth quarter to win, 20-14, yesterday.

The Dolphins shocked the Rams when Griese hit Warfield on Miami's third play from scrimmage. Warfield caught the third-down pass behind rookie Dave Elmendorf on the Miami 49 and scored his seventh touchdown—all on receptions—of the season.

Griese directed Miami to its second touchdown, with 3 minutes 42 seconds left in the first half, by completing passes of 15 yards to Jim Kiick and 18 to Warfield, and then scrambling around right end for 20 yards. After Larry Csonka gained 11, Griese threw 11 yards to Howard Twilley for the score.

In the game, the former Purdue passer hit on 13 of 19 passes for 208 yards.

Ram quarterback Roman Gabriel completed 23 of 35 passes for 277 yards and one touchdown.

49ers 27, Pats 10

In San Francisco, John Brodie's 71-yard pass play to Gene Washington and a 25-yard run by center Forest Blue with a fumble recovery pulled to 27-10 victory over New England. The victory put San Francisco into first place with sole in the National Football Conference's Western Division.

A 22-yard pass from Jim Plunkett to Randy Vataha and a 32-yard field goal by Charlie Gogolak put the 20-point underdog Patriots only three points behind San Francisco at 13-10 when Brodie connected with Washington midway through the fourth quarter.

Then, on a San Francisco punt with less than a minute left, Ron Gardin fumbled and Blue picked up the ball and ran for the touchdown.

Chargers 49, Jets 21

John Hadl fired four touchdown passes and ran for another as San Diego overpowered the New York Jets, 49-21, in a battle of NFL also-rans.

The victory was the Chargers' third against four losses and moved them into third in the American Conference West while New York remains tied for third in the East with a 2-5 record.

Hadl's scoring passes were 49 yards to Gary Garrison, 37 to Mike Montgomery, 21 to Pettis Norman and 17 to Billy Parks. He sneaked over from the two for San Diego's first score after dashing 37 yards around right end on a bootleg play early in the second quarter.

Hadl generated 533 yards on offense, including 358 by completing 19 of 27 passes against the Jets' patched defensive unit.

By the end of the game, only two of the Jets' 11 defensive starters at the beginning of the season, Larry Grantham and Mark Lomas, were in the lineup. Roger Finnie, a tackle, departed with torn knee ligaments. He undergoes surgery in New York today and is lost for the season.

Two defensive backs also were injured. Earlie Thomas sustained bruised ribs, Phil Wise a bruised wrist.

Surface Complaints

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Two pro football players told a House subcommittee today that artificial playing surfaces led to more injuries than "real" grass.

Gus Holloman, a defensive back for the New York Jets, said he developed a staph infection from an elbow he scraped on artificial turf when he made a tackle in a game last year.

He said the infection apparently was caused by germs on unclean synthetic turf.

Ernie Wright, offensive tackle for the Cincinnati Bengals, submitted written testimony that players complained the artificial surface caused skin burns and infections, and was slippery even in dry weather in some stadiums.

Wright, also vice-president of the National Football League Players Association, could not appear in person because he was injured yesterday while playing on the synthetic turf in the Houston AstroDome.

The executive director of the Players' Association, Edward R. Garvey, said the association was paying for a study of the safety of the artificial turf, but had not yet concluded whether it results in more injuries than natural grass. In the meantime, he asked for a halt to further turf installation.

Garvey said NFL management had refused to cooperate in the study, so the Players' Association was paying the whole bill.

President of Finland Says UN, Not IOC, Should Rule Olympics

HELSINKI, Nov. 1 (AP).—Finland's president, Urho Kekkonen, yesterday described the International Olympic Committee as an undemocratic institution and suggested that the organization of the Olympic Games should be entrusted to a United Nations organization.

In a speech inaugurating a new building for the sports scientific faculty at Jyvaeskylae University in central Finland, the president sharply criticized the Finnish sports leaders, and then went on to direct his criticism at the IOC.

"I know many members of this authoritative and exclusive nobility," the President said, referring to the IOC. "They are highly respectable persons. But in a democratic community there cannot be men in power who have not got their authority" from those whom they govern.

The president ended by saying that in his opinion UNESCO should be the authority for the duties the IOC had monopolized.

Revson Wins Title in Can-Am Finale

From Wire Dispatches

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Nov. 1.—Peter Revson finished second in Sunday's 10th-and final Can-Am race to clinch the season yesterday, an ending that gave him the drivers' title of the Canadian American Challenge Cup series. He became the first American to win that title.

It was understood before the start of yesterday's Times Grand Prix that Revson, from Redondo Beach, Calif., would not extend his McLaren M8F because he only needed a sixth-place finish or better to gain the title.

Denis Hulme, Revson's teammate, led the race from wire-to-wire and finished second in the point standings, 10 points behind Revson's 142 total. Hulme, from New Zealand, and Revson won eight of the ten 1971 Can-Am races. Revson took six of them.

World grand prix driving champion Jackie Stewart, who won a Can-Am event in his Lola-Chevrolet earlier this season, dropped out of the race on the 38th lap while he was in second place, 20 seconds behind Hulme.

Hulme averaged 123.727 miles an hour for the 201-mile race, 61 laps around the 3.3-mile road course at Riverside International Raceway, 60 miles east of Los Angeles.

Hulme led Revson home by 46.6 seconds. Together, they lapped the entire field of 28 starters.

Howden Ganley of New Zealand finished third in a BRM-Chevrolet, a lap behind the leaders. Sam Posey ran fourth in an America Racing Associates McLaren M8E-Chevrolet. Chuck Parsons finished fifth in Paul Newman's McLaren M8D.

This was the third consecutive year that Hulme has won a Can-Am race at Riverside. "The Bear," as the New Zealander is known on the circuit, won the Can-Am championship in 1968 and 1970. His late teammate, Bruce McLaren, also a New Zealander, won the title in 1967 and 1969. The first Can-Am champion, in 1966, was John Surtees, a Briton.

Sweden's Ronnie Peterson was second, followed by Wilson Fittipaldi, the winner's brother.

Argentina's Carlos Reuteman was fourth, Giovanni Salvati of Italy fifth and Britain's Graham Hill sixth.

An accident occurred just before the race started when Italian driver Claudio Francisci's Techno 71 crashed into a guardrail and burst into flames. But the 27-year old Italian—after attempting in vain to put out the fire—jumped clear-and was not hurt.

FINAL CAN-AM STANDINGS

1. Peter Revson, U.S., 142.
2. Denis Hulme, New Zealand, 132.
3. Jackie Stewart, Scotland, 76.
4. *Jo Siffert, Switzerland, 58.
5. Lothar Motschenbacher, U.S., 52.
6. Mill Minter, U.S., 37.
7. Tony Adamowicz, U.S., 34.
8. Chuck Parsons, U.S., 30.
9. Vic Elford, England, 25.
10. Hiroshi Kazato, Japan, 19.
11. Sam Posey, U.S., 16.
12. John Cordts, Canada, 14.
 David Causey, U.S., 14.
14. Tom Dutton, U.S., 12.
15. Greg Young, U.S., 12.
 Howden Ganley, England, 12.
 Jackie Oliver, England, 12.
18. Herbert Mueller, Germany, 11.
19. Mario Andretti, U.S., 10.
 Bob Bondurant, U.S., 10.
 Brian Redman, England, 10.
 Roger McCaig, Canada, 10.

*Deceased.

Emerson Fittipaldi 1st

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Brazil's Emerson Fittipaldi in a Lotus 69 yesterday won his country's first Formula Two international grand prix here.

Hayes Goes on 'Strike,' But Rockets Win

HOUSTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Houston center Elvin Hayes staged an unsuccessful sitdown strike yesterday as his team nevertheless went on to defeat the Buffalo Braves, 102-87, in a National Basketball Association game.

Rockets coach Tex Winter said afterward, "Yes, he'll probably be fined.

"I called for Elvin in the third quarter and he refused to go in," Winter said.

"I think he's upset because he is not playing like he wants to. He's not as effective as he would like to be. He makes it very difficult for me to coach the team as a unit."

The misunderstanding with Winter kept Hayes's record complete for having run-ins with Rocket coaches. Hayes also was involved in disputes with former Rocket coaches Jack McMahon and Alex Hannum, whom Winter replaced.

Hayes said he had a leg injury when asked why he did not return to the game after leaving midway through the second quarter.

Winter has been trying to install the same triple-post offense he used with such success when he was a college coach. He said Hayes had been slow to adapt to the new system.

Winter has been trying to get Hayes to pass off more and shoot less.

Irish Soccer Star Kept Off Team Due to Threats

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 1 (AP).—George Best, Manchester United soccer star, was pulled out of Northern Ireland's international team today because of threats to his life.

Best, a Protestant, had been picked to play for Northern Ireland against Spain in the European Cup of Nations Nov. 10 in Belfast.

The Manchester United club announced it will not release him for the game.

Frank O'Farrell, the club manager, said: "We have taken into account the fact that George is obviously worried by the threatening calls."

Smith Is Upset In Swedish Open By Johansson

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 1 (Reuters).—Stan Smith, the U. S. Open champion, was upset tonight in the first round of the Swedish Open tennis tournament by 19-year-old Leif Johansson, of Sweden, 7-6, 7-5.

Other shocks in the 225,000 kroner ($45,000) event were provided by Pekka Saeliae of Finland, who upset Tom Gorman of Seattle, 1-6, 7-6, 7-5, and by Britain's Roger Taylor, a 7-5, 6-4 victor over Romania's Ilie Nastase, who last weekend won the Embassy Open in Wembley, England.

In the second set, Smith opened by breaking Johansson's service, but the home-town boy rallied to 3-all by breaking Smith's second service.

The decisive break then came in the 12th game which Johansson won after brilliant volley play.

Britain Tops France

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP).—Britain today eliminated France, the defending champion, in the second round of the King's Cup tennis tournament.

Gerald Battrick of Britain defeated Patrick Proisy of France, 8-6, 6-2, and John Paish of Britain defeated Jean-Baptiste Chanfreau of France, 6-2, 6-4, today to give Britain an unbeatable 3-1 lead in the best-of-five-match series.

France later won the doubles when Jean-Paul Meyer and Wanaro n'Godrella beat Stanley Matthews and Stephen Warboys, 9-7, 6-3, to make the final score 3-2.

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 107, Kentucky 103 (Barry 25, *Melchionni 24; Issel 42, Carrier 20*). Rick Barry's 10 points in fourth quarter paces comeback.

Memphis 117, Denver 106 (Warren 28, Jones 21; Beeker, Simpson 23, Keye 14). Bobby Warren scored nine points in the opening three minutes.

Virginia 134, Pittsburgh 124 (Scott 36, Erving 17; Thompson 29, Carter 28). The Condors had 26 turnovers.

Dallas 125, Indiana 108 (R. Jones, Beasley 22, E. Jones 13; Daniels 23, Brown 19). The Pacers have lost only twice this year, both times to the Chaparrals.

Winner Takes All As Player Faces Nicklaus Today

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 1 (AP).—Jack Nicklaus of the United States and Gary Player of South Africa clash here tomorrow in a $10,000 winner-take-all round.

Nicklaus arrived today after winning the Australian Open championship for the third time. Player was expected later tonight following his delay in Melbourne where he was conducting a coaching clinic.

Nicklaus and Player meet at the Keperra Golf Club here on a par-73 course.

Rally Driver Killed

ROUEN, France, Nov. 1 (UPI).—Rally Driver Jean Cheronnet, 29, died today when his NSU crashed during the Joan of Arc Rally, police said.

Van Breda Kolff Quits

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP).—Bill van Breda Kolff today resigned as coach of the Detroit Pistons.

Van Breda Kolff, 48, who signed a two-year contract before the start of this season, cited "pressure and health" as reasons for his resignation, according to Pistons general manager Edwin Coil.

Van Breda Kolff came to the Pistons two years ago after coaching the Los Angeles Lakers for two years. Last year, he led the Pistons to their best record in history—a 45-37 win-loss mark. His record in two years was 76-88.

Coil said forward Terry Dischinger would run the team in practice until a replacement can be found for Van Breda Kolff.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Golden State 109, Los Angeles 105 (Russell 32, Williams 25; Goodrich 38, L. Ellis 14). Joe Ellis came off the bench in the fourth quarter and scored 12 points.

Milwaukee 118, Cleveland 102 (Jabbar 35, Allen 16; Johnson 19, Washington 19). Kareem Jabbar hit on 14-of-19 field-goal attempts.

Houston 102, Buffalo 87 (Meely 19, Murphy 16; Kauffman 15, E. Smith 14).

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP
Eastern Division						
Miami	5	1	1	.833	163	83
Baltimore	5	2	0	.714	169	55
New York Jets	2	5	0	.286	87	185
New England	2	5	0	.286	84	175
Buffalo	0	7	0	.000	94	216
Central Division						
Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	133	146
Pittsburgh	3	4	0	.429	134	159
Houston	1	5	1	.167	75	146
Cincinnati	1	6	0	.143	134	146
Western Division						
Kansas City	5	1	1	.833	186	106
Oakland	5	1	1	.833	186	113
San Diego	3	4	0	.429	133	144
Denver	2	4	1	.333	105	130

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	OP
Eastern Division						
Washington	6	1	0	.857	160	90
Dallas	4	3	0	.571	204	145
St. Louis	3	4	0	.429	122	123
N.Y. Giants	2	5	0	.286	103	161
Philadelphia	2	5	0	.286	74	180
Central Division						
Minnesota	6	1	0	.857	118	59
Chicago	5	2	0	.714	126	116
Detroit	4	2	0	.667	173	124
Green Bay	2	4	0	.333	146	157
Western Division						
San Francisco	5	2	0	.714	165	87
Los Angeles	4	2	1	.667	145	109
Atlanta	3	3	1	.500	182	148
New Orleans	2	4	1	.333	115	172

Sunday's Results

St. Louis 28, Buffalo 23.
Philadelphia 17, Denver 16.
Atlanta 31, Cleveland 14.
Washington 24, New Orleans 14.
Minnesota 17, New York Giants 10.
Chicago 23, Dallas 10.
Baltimore 34, Pittsburgh 21.
Houston 10, Cincinnati 6.
San Diego 49, New York Jets 21.
San Francisco 27, New England 10.
Miami 20, Los Angeles 14.
Kansas City 20, Oakland 20.

Monday's Game

Detroit vs. Green Bay at Milw.

Next Sunday's Games

Atlanta at Cincinnati.
Buffalo at Miami.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Dallas at St. Louis.
Detroit at Denver.
Green Bay at Chicago.
Houston at New England.
Kansas City at New York Jets.
Oakland at New Orleans.
Philadelphia at Washington.
San Diego at New York Giants.
San Francisco at Minnesota.

Next Monday's Game

Los Angeles at Baltimore.

The Scoreboard

HORSE RACING—At New York, Shuvee ended her racing career with a magnificent performance in the $111,500 Jockey Club Gold Cup at Aqueduct. The 5-year-old mare, owned by Mrs. Whitney Stone, took the two-mile contest by seven lengths over Sigmund Sommer's Paraje, with William Haggin Perry's Loud next in the field of seven. The crowd of 42,041 roundly applauded Shuvee after her fine accomplishment, which was achieved in the excellent time of 3:20 2/5. *The track and national record* for the distance is 3:19 1/5, posted by Kelso in taking the 1964 renewal of this race Favored by a slight margin over the entry of Loud and Praeruncante, Shuvee returned $4.60 for $2 to win.

Shuvee, ridden by Jorge Velasquez, earned $86,900 to bring her total earnings to $890,445. This figure places her in 15th place in the history of the sport. Shuvee has been trained by W. C. (Mike) Freeman, who did not hesitate to send her against colts last year and this year.

Wins Sahara With Final Round 66

Trevino Sets Record for Earnings By Taking His 6th Event of Year

From Wire Dispatches

LAS VEGAS, Nov 1.—Lee Trevino scored his sixth golf success of the year with a come-from-behind triumph in the Sahara invitation yesterday and established a single-season money-winning record of $227,243.

Trevino, four strokes off the pace going into the final round, stormed in front with three consecutive birdies on the front nine and finished with a 66, six under par, on the sun-splashed Paradise Valley Country Club course. He had a 72-hole total of 280 to edge George Archer by a stroke.

Trevino won $27,000 from the total purse of $135,000 to erase Jack Nicklaus's single-season money-winning record of $211,566 set in 1967.

He joins Nicklaus and Billy Casper as the only golfers to win more than $200,000 in a year. Nicklaus has earned $207,080 thus far this year.

It was the 11th career triumph for the 31-year-old resident of Dallas, who has been on the pro tour only five full years. Yesterday's triumph also snapped a slump that began after he swept the United States, Canadian and British Opens.

Less than a month after winning the British title July 11 in Southport, England, he underwent surgery for appendicitis and missed several weeks on the tour.

Archer, a former Masters champion, birdied the last hole from eight feet to move into second place in the tournament with another 66. He finished at 281.

Bob Dickson, the third-round leader, shot 72 and slipped to third at 282. Don January was next with a 71 for 284. Ron Cerrudo, who had a 68, followed at 285 and Fred Marti and Gay Brewer tied at 286.

Arnold Palmer had a final-round 73 for 290.

LEADING FINISHERS

Lee Trevino	$27,000	69-72-73-66—280
George Archer	$15,400	72-72-71-66—281
Bob Dickson	$9,570	68-74-68-72—282
Don January	$6,250	71-72-69-71—283
K. Zarley	$5,535	73-70-70-71—284
Ron Cerrudo	$4,880	73-75-69-68—285
Gay Brewer	$4,450	74-71-70-71—286
Fred Marti	$4,450	71-70-67-69—286
D. Eichelberger	$3,345	72-77-68-70—287
J. Jamieson	$3,345	71-72-73-70—287
L. Wadkins	$3,345	73-76-67-71—287
Bert Yancey	$2,437	71-72-74-71—288
Deane Beman	$2,437	71-75-70-72—288
R.H. Sikes	$2,437	74-74-70-70—288
Ken Still	$2,437	74-72-73-69—288
R. Crawford	$2,437	75-72-73-68—288
Jim Ferriell	$1,890	73-72-72-72—289
Dan Sikes	$1,890	77-73-69-70—289
D. Douglass	$1,890	70-75-73-71—289
Arnold Palmer	$1,369	74-74-69-73—290
Don Bies	$1,269	77-69-72-72—290
Grier Jones	$1,369	78-73-71-68—290
Joe Porter	$1,269	73-71-74-72—290
Jim Colbert	$1,269	75-75-67-73—290
Dave Marr	$1,269	73-73-71-73—290
Terry Dill	$1,269	72-74-73-71—290
Labron Harris	$1,269	72-71-74-73—290

Coach of Red Wings Resigns; Flyers Defeat Canadiens, 5-3

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP).—Doug Barkley resigned as coach of the Detroit Red Wings last night, declaring that he just "couldn't get the team going."

Announcement of the resignation came at a news conference following a 3-1 Red Wing victory over Pittsburgh. Barkley, 34, who took over from general manager Ned Harkness on Jan. 8, said he had advised the team of his intention to resign before the game.

Barkley will be succeeded by Johnny Wilson, a former Red Wing who was hired by Detroit as general manager and coach of the new Tidewater (Va.) Wings of the American Hockey League.

Flyers 5, Canadiens 3

Philadelphia scored five goals in the third period to overtake Montreal, 5-3.

The Canadiens took a 2-0 lead on goals by Marc Pardif and Frank Mahovlich in the second period and got a 3-1 advantage on another tally by Mahovlich at 11:21 of the final period.

Center Jim Johnson of the Flyers scored at the 13:58 mark and the Flyers scored two more goals in a span of 2 minutes 7 seconds, by Bill Bezuk and Simon Nolet, to take the lead.

Nolet scored his third goal on an open net with 32 seconds left.

Canucks 6, Black Hawks 2

Vancouver scored four third period goals to defeat Western Division-leading Chicago, 6-2. Forward Danny Johnson's first goal of the season enabled the Canucks to snap a 2-2 tie at 8:14 of the final period.

Sabres 2, Seals 2

Kevin O'Shea's first goal of the season with 36 seconds remaining gave Buffalo a 2-2 tie with California. The Sabres, who trailed 2-0 after the first period, pulled goaltender Roger Crozier with a minute left to play and after a faceoff, O'Shea got the tying goal on assists from Gil Perreault and Gerry Meeham.

Bruins 5, Stars 2

Derek Sanderson and Ken Hodge each scored two goals to boost Boston to a 5-2 victory over Minnesota and snap a seven-game North Star unbeaten streak. Sanderson's second goal of the season broke a 1-1 tie in the second period.

Leafs 3, Rangers 3

Jim Harrison scored a power-play goal with only 4:17 left to lift Toronto to a 3-3 tie with New York. The Leafs, trailing 3-1 after the first period, came back in the final period as Dave Keon scored while Toronto had a man in the penalty box.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

Vancouver 6, Chicago 2 (Corrigan, Johnson, Taylor 3, Kurtenbach; Pappin, Martin).

Detroit 3, Pittsburgh 1 (Stackhouse, Berenson, Earlander; Polis).

Toronto 3, New York 3 (MacMillan, Keon, Harrison; Rousseau, Ratelle, Hadfield).

Boston 5, Minnesota 2 (Orr, Sanderson 2, Hodge 2; Prentiss, Oliver).

Philadelphia 5, Montreal 3 (Nolet 2, Lesuk, Johnson; Pardif, F. Mahovlich 2).

Buffalo 2, California 2 (Lawson, O'Shea; Sheehan, Patrick).

The Scoreboard

FIGURE SKATING—At London, Swiss champion Charlotte Walker held a 9.9-point lead at the end of the five compulsory figures in the Richmond Trophy women's event.

CYCLING—At Queretaro, Mexico, Dutchman Pedor Den Hertog won the 50-kilometer time trial between San Juan del Rio and Queretaro to extend his overall lead in the 18th Tour of Mexico cross-country race. Den Hertog finished first in the time-trial's second lap of 1 hour 6 minutes 11 seconds—almost a minute ahead of the second-place finisher, Sergio Martinez of Cuba, whose time was 1:07.02. Another Cuban, Raul Vazquez, finished third and Franco Baroni, of Italy, who held second place after the first lap, finished fourth.

HORSE SHOW—At Amsterdam, Britain's Harvey Smith won first prize in the Holland Grand Prix hunting-jumping contest. Smith, riding Johnny Walker, covered the 550-meter circuit over 13 obstacles in 56.4 seconds. Runner-up was Ann Drummond-Hays, also of Britain, on Lavina, in 56.9 seconds.



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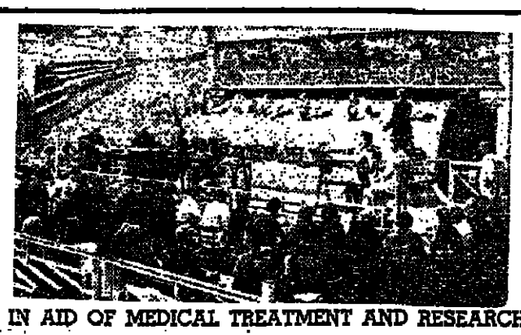
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Art Buchwald

The New Air Fares

WASHINGTON.—There are so many heads of state, presidents, vice-presidents, premiers, kings, queens, prime ministers and emperors traveling to other countries these days that the airlines have decided to offer special air-fare rates to world leaders.

Freres A. Jacqua, chairman of the Special Fares Division of the International Air-line Association, told me:



Buchwald

"The International Airline Association has just completed a study which shows that, as a group, world leaders are traveling more than any other profession. Therefore we have made special discount rates to assure they will go by air."

"That's wonderful," I said.

"We are trying to get world leaders to take their wives with them on their trips, so we are now advertising a new rate. If you are the head of your country and you are on an official state visit to another country, you can take your wife for $99 plus tax, providing you don't stay in the country for more than four days."

"It hardly pays for a leader to leave his wife at home at those rates," I said.

"If you can get 10 heads of state to travel together on the same plane, our airlines will offer a 25 percent discount, and the leaders don't have to stay together once they land at the airport," he added.

"Too bad those fares weren't in effect when the shah of Iran celebrated his country's 2,500th anniversary," I commented.

"We also have other special fares." Mr. Jacqua said. "If you're the vice-president of a country and you visit any NATO dictatorship and stay for less than 30 days, you can take your secret service men with you at half fare."

"That's better than student rates," I cried. "Do you have any special rates for dictators?"

"Yes, we have a new totalitarian rate. Any dictator may fly at a 40 percent discount providing he travels in uniform."

"What about heads of state who have been deposed in coups d'état?"

"Any head of state who has been kicked out by a military coup may travel to any other country for 20 percent less, providing he does not fly on the weekend."

"I imagine you also have a family plan for deposed leaders?" I inquired.

"We do. They can take one wife or two mistresses and up to 10 children for half price, but there is no discount if they go over their luggage allowance."

"Is there any difference in rates charged leaders of the Communist world and those charged leaders of the free world?" I wanted to know.

"Every airline has its own policy on that. For example, El Al, the Israeli airline, will give a discount to Soviet leaders, but only on a standby basis—they have to wait to board, to see if any seats are left.

"We also have arranged charter fares for the United Nations. We plan to fly Peking delegates to New York for $125 and Taipei delegates back to Taiwan for the same price. The reason we can charge so little is that the planes will be filled both ways."

"What about someone like Henry Kissinger, who is not a head of state but is traveling on business for the president?"

"He has to pay the full fare," was the answer, "but if he travels with a companion she can go for half fare."

200 Piranesis To Columbia

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (NYT).—A rare set of 24 architectural drawings, which were lost for more than 200 years, have recently been discovered in Europe and donated to the Avery Library of Columbia University, the university announced Saturday. The drawings were executed by the 18th-century engraver and architect Giambattista Piranesi.

The ink-and-wash drawings, realized on elephant-size paper, two feet by three feet, were donated by Dr. Arthur Sackler, a well-known New York collector who has given Columbia several hundred Piranesi prints. The drawings, done in 1764, are plans for remodeling the choir of the Basilica of St. John of Lateran in Rome.

Piranesi presented the drawings in 1767 to Cardinal Rezzonico for consideration by the cardinal's uncle, Pope Clement XIII. The pope died and Piranesi never received the remodeling commission. Somehow, Prof. Placzek said, the drawings got lost in the late 18th century. No one knew of their existence until a German scholar made a passing reference to them in a German art periodical in 1967.

The German scholar, Prof. Placzek said, had heard only rumors of their existence. A European dealer, whom Prof. Placzek did not want to identify, later found the drawings in the possession of an unidentified European family. He said that the dealer bought the drawings in Europe and that Dr. Sackler purchased them from the dealer in New York.

Bonaguil commands nothing, except the approach to itself. It was built in the 12th century by a lord of the region who was under no illusions about the affection his subjects felt for him.

The Dragon and the Virgin of Bonaguil

By Waverley Root

BONAGUIL, France (IHT).—In the medieval times from which it dates and of which it still bears the aspect, the village of Bonaguil must frequently have been menaced by dragons, which, as everybody knows, have an appetite for virgins. The woods were full of them then—dragons, that is. For that matter, they are still, although, through the processes of evolution, dragons, still voracious, have changed shape and name. Modern Bonaguil, complete with virgin, is threatened by a dragon today. The animal is referred to as a real-estate promoter. Its descent on Bonaguil has alarmed the sprawling provincial newspaper, Sud-Ouest, which serves all southwestern France.

"The citizens of Bonaguil," Sud-Ouest reports, "intend to fight to prevent certain projects from being carried out . . . for instance a real-estate promoter [plans] to construct a vacation village in the forest and on the wooded slopes close by. There would be bungalows, a lake with pedal boats, a beach with its multicolored umbrellas—all things which would contrast violently with the natural aspect of Bonaguil."

They would indeed. No one who knows the savage scenery of the Quercy, its swiftly rising wooded hills and its barren waterless pebble-covered ones, the Causses, could consider without a shudder the prospect of a noisy tinsel-pastel incursion. The tranquil country, as you pass through it, builds up in you a mood appropriate for the appreciation of Bonaguil; it would be brutally destroyed by the incongruous presence of a commercialized honky-tonk.

And the virgin?

The virgin is the *château fort* which rises from a height above the village—virgin in the sense of inviolable, as the walled city of Carcassonne was called The Virgin of Languedoc, the unconquerable fortress. This turned out to be a misnomer, for Carcassonne was taken, but Bonaguil never was. No one ever tried. And if no one ever tried, that was probably because it was assumed in advance that Bonaguil was invulnerable, and that any attempt to storm it would be suicidal. Bonaguil is a museum of the most diabolical defensive devices known to medieval warfare.

The Château of Bonaguil is an anomaly among fortresses of its time. Châteaux as strong as this were normally found at points of strategic importance, commanding roads, passes, bridges or fords, to protect the country against invaders. Bonaguil commands nothing, except the approach to itself. It was built in the 12th century by a lord of the region who was under no illusions about the affection his subjects felt for him. His object was not to discourage invasion, but to discourage rebellion. He succeeded.

Later the château fell under the sway of a great family whose male members were so thoroughly depleted by the fighting of the Middle Ages that there was finally no one left to perpetuate the family name—except one lone representative, a monk. The Pope released him from his vows to permit him to continue his name, and he fell into the spirit of the thing so enthusiastically that the family became one of the largest of the region. The name he saved was Roquefeuil. They like to think in Bonaguil that it has been transmuted today into Rockefeller.

The emplacement of Bonaguil was craftily chosen. The hill on which it stands is isolated from all its neighbors but one; only from this single side was it within range of medieval artillery, first catapults, then fat cannon firing stone shot. The innermost defensive work of the château was constructed in the form of a boat, its prow turned toward the danger.



Ray-Delvert.

The theory was that, if the keep were hit, its shape would deflect the missile.

The château is reached by a single narrow road. It arrives parallel to the walls, and, as it reaches the outer gate, turns toward it at an abrupt right angle, leaving little more than a platform before the entrance. Thousands of men could have moved up this road, but most of them would have had to remain there, hopelessly out of action, with only 25 or 30 in position to storm the gate; and there would not have been enough room to operate a battering ram. To make an attacker's troubles worse, corner towers on either side of the gate were placed to permit enfilading fire, with bows and arrows, from narrow slit openings, widening toward the interior, so that an arrow could be fired out, but only by the unlikeliest fluke could one be fired in.

Getting through the gate—the only point at which the walls could be approached—was an almost insuperable task. But suppose an enemy managed it. He would have found himself on a small flat, square expanse inside the outer walls. The drawbridge of the château would have been pulled up, and before the attackers lay a very wide, very deep dry moat—dry because Bonaguil was at an altitude above the surrounding water courses. Above the moat, the main entrance to the château was now up in the air. To enter the second enclosure, the enemy would first have to descend into the moat.

There was a means of communication between the bottom of the moat and the miniature plateau which the invader now occupied—a narrow ladder leading up to a trapdoor opening onto the plateau. Up this ladder defenders would have been sent, to engage the enemy before the moat. The ladder would then have been withdrawn, to discourage retreat.

If the edge of the moat were taken, the attackers would have the problem of getting down into it and moving through it under a shower of arrows and flaming pitch from the château above. Suppose they succeeded. They would then be faced with an inner wall through which the only entrance was a gate leading into a narrow passage large enough to let one man pass at a time, and the passage was S-shaped, reducing speed. And in its middle was the most fiendish device of all—a round hole in the wall, with a cannon placed behind it, which would blast down, point-blank, anyone in the passage. Once more, let us allow the attackers success. Where would they find themselves? Why, still outside the walls of the castle, in a sort of small courtyard, exposed to fire from the slit windows or showers of molten metal poured through guttered vents.

Here another drawbridge would have been raised before the castle proper, the penultimate point of defense. If it were carried, the attackers would be inside the château; but the defenders would have withdrawn into the core of its complex of buildings, the keep itself, with a well at its bottom and a supply of provisions which would permit a siege of months.

Is Bonaguil, unscathed by any of the changing machines of war, to succumb now to the attack of pedal boats?

PEOPLE: *Cheaper to Fly, Says Long-Distance Cyclist*

Riding his 99-year-old "ordinary upright penny farthing" bicycle, Dennis Wickham, 26, of Gladstone, Queensland, yesterday completed the 15,000-mile journey from London to Brisbane, Australia. It took him 19 months. Bad roads in Australia's Northern Territory delayed Wickham, who had been expected a fortnight ago. But his most serious setback was in April last year when he was involved in an accident in Germany that smashed his bike and put him in a hospital for the better part of a month. When Wickham left London he had just over £2 in his pocket. He would not reveal how much the trip cost but he said "it would have been cheaper to fly." He said he had not been sponsored, but that a Sydney vitamin supply company sent him money when he asked for it.

* * *

U. S. Congressman Charles Diggs jr. of Detroit plans to get married in New York next weekend. The Michigan Democrat has a problem, however. As far as the law is concerned, he still has a wife. "I don't want to be mean to Charles," said Wayne County Circuit Court Judge George E. Bowles, "but until he reaches a property settlement with his wife and I sign the final decree, he's still married in the eyes of the law." Diggs's divorce action with his wife Anna is pending before Judge Bowles. The judge said he has informally agreed to the divorce, but will not sign the decree until the congressman pays a $5,000 property settlement. Diggs's attorney said Sunday he hopes final details of the divorce can be straightened out before the weekend. Diggs's wedding to Janet Elaine Hall of Washington is scheduled for Saturday afternoon at Riverside Church in New York.

* * *

Queen Ingrid of Denmark left a Copenhagen hospital yesterday, 10 days after she underwent surgery for a stomach ulcer and doctors reported the 61-year-old queen in excellent condition.

* * *

A Canadian engineer says he knows the way to solve pollution of Lake Erie—drain the lake and turn it into farm land. Frank Ogden of Toronto said that by building a dam near Detroit and excavating the Niagara River above the falls, the lake could be turned into more than five million acres of new farm land. He said new channels around the dam site and parallel to the present Welland Canal at the falls also would have to be excavated. Ogden, in an article in the Sunday Detroit News, said his proposed project would "merely speed up the forces of nature." He said erosion steadily forces Niagara Falls back up the Niagara River and about 25,000 years from now, the falls would reach and empty Lake Erie anyway. Ogden suggested the falls could be covered with a geodesic dome and become the world's largest rock garden.

* * *

This is justice? When a motor race was changed from a Saturday to a Sunday, Tel Aviv insurance agent Moshe Kalich took the matter to court, claiming that he was deprived the pleasure of seeing the race because he had to work; the original date was his day off. The court agreed, awarding him the price of his ticket ($2.75) as damages, then charging him ($4.75) in court costs.

* * *

Police were searching today for the organizer of the Miss Uganda contest which was to have decided the beauty to compete in this month's Miss World contest in London. He disappeared—along with the prize money—Saturday night in Kampala, leaving 19 local beauty queens and 500 guests in the lurch, and the contest unresolved.

* * *

Peggy McGinnis, 32, will be arraigned Nov. 9 in San Bernardino, Calif., on charges she received $750 in welfare payments for her dog, which she allegedly contended was her son. A district attorney's complaint asserted Mrs. McGinnis received the money over a five-month period on the basis that the pet was a 2-year-old son named Thomas. The complaint said the names of physicians on a birth certificate, which said the child was born at a state hospital, were found to be fictitious.



AP.

THE REV. SADIE—A Labrador retriever belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thurber of Terra Linda, Calif., has just been ordained as a minister of the Faith for Hilltop House Church in San Rafael. Her name and $15 were submitted by Better Business Bureau of San Francisco through a newspaper advertisement, and by return mail, Sadie received her "Certificate of Ordination." Needless to say, Archbishop Ben F. Gay, director of the church, is a bit embarrassed.

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